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KENTUCKY FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL

A HISTORY

By HARRY GIOVANNOLI

MIDWAY, KENTUCKY
1930

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Announcement

TRUSTWORTHY data relating to the history of the Kentucky Female Orphan School was assembled with difficulty.

Certain outstanding and definite facts connected with the origin and growth of the School were easily procured from authentic sources, but doubtless much valuable information, and some of a routine nature which would be more or less interesting, has been lost or could not be discovered except after months of painstaking research and inquiry such as was not contemplated by the board of trustees when they fixed the limits of this publication. More leisurely and wider research, no doubt, would eventually make possible the publication of a completer record.

The minutes of the meetings of the board of trustees held during the first ten years of the existence of the School were destroyed by the fire which burned the main building in 1858. Official records for other periods were not as complete in detail as are those of more recent years.

The desire of the board of trustees was to present to graduates, to old friends of the School, and to other readers who might become interested in its work, an accurate narrative essentially of its origin and development, avoiding so far as it was expedient to do so recitals of transactions which were of minor importance only. This, it is hoped, has been accomplished.

The writer is under obligations to those persons who kindly helped him in his search for information, and acknowledgment likewise should be made of assistance received from other sources. The latter included *The Millennial Harbinger*, a magazine which was published at Bethany, Virginia, by Alexander Campbell; Life, Letters and Addresses of Doctor L. L. Pinkerton, by J. S. Shackleford, Jr.; History of Higher Education in Kentucky, by Alfred Fayette Lewis, Ph. D.; Biography of J. T. Johnson, by John Rogers; Kerr's History of Kentucky; An Address delivered to the graduating class of the

School, May 24, 1904, by Rev. John S. Shouse, who was for many years a member of the board of trustees.

Among the individuals to whom the writer is indebted are: Mark Collis, Rev. James P. Pinkerton, Doctor Ben. F. Parrish, Mr. John P. Starks, Mrs. Cornelia Oldham Hansford, Mr. John C. Mountjoy, Mrs. Ella Johnson Mountjoy, Mr. Edgar C. Riley, Mr. Terah H. Patterson, Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, librarian of Transylvania College, and Mrs. Colvin Patterson.

H. G.

"PATH THAT LEADS TO OPPORTUNITY"

CHAPTER I

Popular Education in Kentucky in 1840—Some Counties Without Schools of Any Description—School Funds Unwisely Handled—Illogical Theory of Education Retards Scholastic Training—The "Yankee" Teacher.

THERE was very little interest in popular education in Kentucky in the year 1840.

This underlying lack of interest was not without a substantial foundation in fact. Ignorance and indifference among those most in need of common school facilities, an illogical scheme of scholastic training, traditional social prejudices, inefficient and wasteful management of public funds, political intrigue, combined with the natural impediments of pioneer life, placed stubborn obstacles in the pathway of those who sought to provide for the children of the commonwealth even meagre opportunity for acquiring instruction in the elementary and higher branches of learning and caused widespread discouragement and distrust.

Conditions which existed as early as 1830, distressing as they were, particularly with respect to the children of the poor, showed no improvement in 1840. Facilities available for the well-to-do were generally not to be had at all by children from less fortunate homes. Large areas were still without schools of any nature. In Floyd County, with 2,055 children of school age, and in Clay County, with 1,180, not a child was in school, while Ohio and Knox were but little better off, with 25 children out of 1,714 in school in the former and 46 out of 2,566 in the latter. Most of the progressive counties "could not muster a half of their children in school."

Seven years later, when the first organized effort to organize a common school system was made, only 27 out of 99 counties "were sufficiently alert and interested in popular education to make any report at all on schools." Out of a total of 173,968 children of school age then reported as in the

State, 20,602 were in school. There were only 174 school districts in the entire commonwealth. As late as 1853, it is alleged, less than one-third of the children of the State were in school.

Such conditions as these, while they did not arouse sufficient public interest to effect a rapid cure of the faults complained of, stimulated constantly widening discussion and moved many conscientious and influential men to initiate and continue agitation in favor of adequate educational equipment to the utmost ability of the State to provide it. A well-known citizen, vigorously addressing the mayor and common council of Lexington, in 1837, said: "Kentucky, proud as is her fame for chivalry and for arms, can never pluck the laurels of unmingled honor and renown so long as there is one single freeman on her soil that cannot read the constitution of his country and write his protest against oppression and misrule."

Governor Clark, in his message to the legislature in 1836, referring to certain federal funds arising from the sale of public lands which were to be distributed among the States, declared that, in his opinion, Kentucky's share of such monies should be used on her schools and that the very poor ought to be helped by direct aid. "It is a great error to suppose," said he, "that money appropriated in this way is money lost." Evidently there were those who were opposed to the use of public funds for the maintenance of public schools.

Other governors, before and after Clark, directed public attention to the lamentable lack of means and equipment for educating the masses, and frequent efforts were made in good faith by the legislature, through the levying of taxes, the issuance of bonds, etc., to provide support for a system of popular education, but the funds derived from such sources, in most instances, were either consumed in overcoming deficits arising in the cost of routine public administration or were dissipated in wasteful and inefficient management of State affairs and finances. In 1840 the State treasurer, on account of a general deficit in public finances, refused to pay interest on certain bonds issued to provide common school facilities. In 1843

only $2,504.00 had been paid to the schools, although "it appears that at that time the accumulated interest on the bonds amounted to $116,376."

Among the pioneer settlers of Kentucky were families largely from the Valley of Virginia, the heads of which in many instances were men who had been officers in the armies of the Revolution. "The leaders among them especially were men of more than average intelligence and culture," who early took steps to promote the diffusion of useful knowledge. "What may be assured with great confidence as a truth," declares the historian Marshall, "is that there were to be found in this population as much talent and intelligence as fell to the lot of any equal number of people, promiscuously taken, in either Europe or America."

The criticism, however, which was aimed at the current of the educational theories of those days was that they sprang from the conviction that knowledge should be "diffused downward from the college to the masses, rather than from the masses up to the college." The result was that the system first adopted soon became topheavy. Practically all of the available financial support from public sources was expended upon institutions designed to give instruction in the higher branches of education while no provision was made for elementary schools. The first plan outlined contemplated a State University and at least one subsidiary academy in each county, "but it stopped short of completion, and in that deficiency is to be largely placed the final failure of the whole fabric. There was no effort made to reach the masses of the people in a system of common schools which would have been the third and final link in the chain. The academies could not flourish and develop as they should have done because there was no system of feeders in the development of common schools."

The plan thus conceived proceeded for a time with some encouragement to its projectors, but soon encountered stubborn obstacles, arising from various sources, which prevented its success. Inadequate and irregular financial aid from the State, dissention among those responsible for the management of the

university and the academies, and a rising tide of popular prejudice, contributed to its embarrassment and finally to its downfall. "The feeling was growing stronger that the university was being built up as an aristocratic institution which could never help, but might perhaps harm, the great body of the common people."

As early as 1822 additional appropriations for the university were defeated on the plea that it was "clearly for the benefit of the rich." This complaint, tinctured no doubt, to a substantial degree, by clamor more or less political in its nature, was of course stimulated by the commonly known fact that the State-aided university and academies were easily accessible to the sons of homes in which private tutors taught the elementary branches of learning, but their doors were closed absolutely to the unlettered children of the poor, for whom the State made no provision at all. Unfortunately, during these early years, and for a long period following the Civil War, there were influential citizens, socially and politically prominent and abundantly able to send their children to the privately taught primary schools to be found in every substantial community, who were blind to the general benefits which would accrue from an adequate common school system, and who persistently opposed tax levies for common school purposes beyond a point which would supply the merest smattering of "reading, writing and arithmetic."

Hence, for a long period prior to 1850, when a well-planned common school system was inaugurated, and in fact for many years afterward in remote sections of the State, thousands of children capable of becoming part and parcel of the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth were denied the poorest educational advantages. Conspicuous in those days were the "old field" and "subscription" or "select" schools. The "old field" school dated from the earliest pioneer period, though the descriptive title survived to later years. The name seems to have originated from the practice of erecting rude log school houses in clearings previously made, often old fields used by Indians for agricultural purposes. The subscription schools

were supported by voluntary groups in specific neighborhoods or communities where there were a sufficient number of families financially able to employ teachers. "Select schools" were established by competent teachers throughout the State in early times and have not yet entirely disappeared. They were patronized by families who were not content to send their children to the poorly-conducted "old field" or common school, or even to the "subscription" school, but who preferred to avail themselves of privately conducted primary or preparatory schools in which a higher quality of instruction was to be found. The pioneer school teachers often were wandering pedagogs, many of whom had failed in other vocations and who were more proficient in promises than in performance. The itinerant instructor was followed presently by the "Yankee school marm," imported from New England and given assurance of permanent and more or less profitable employment. These teachers, however, were not always welcome in some sections of the Commonwealth. They did not fit into the approved social scheme and not infrequently propounded economic theories which offended native political and industrial leaders.

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CAMPUS SCENE

CHAPTER II

First Teacher in Kentucky Was a Woman—Early Academies and University for Males Exclusively—Sad Plight of Friendless and Orphan Girls—Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton Proposes Home and School for Orphan Girls—Plan Endorsed by Alexander Campbell.

A FACT of peculiar interest here, to which Doctor Alvin Fayette Lewis, in his History of Higher Education in Kentucky, calls attention, is that although the first school teacher in Kentucky was a woman, there were for a long time few schools at all for girls in the State and those usually of the poorest and most primitive kind. Girls were excluded entirely from the early academies and, except where the wealth of the family made employment of a governess possible, they were compelled to struggle as best they could with the "old field" and subscription schools.

This condition of affairs not only worked hardships upon thousands of highly capable girls and young women who were eager to avail themselves of the advantages of education, but, more unfortunate still, retarded the spread of knowledge by reducing the possible number of teachers who might have been usefully and profitably employed in the pioneer institutions of learning. Young women from the homes of the wealthy, embarrassed by the social prejudices and limitations of the period, when equipped for rendering efficient service as teachers, were neither disposed nor permitted to seek gainful employment of this nature or in other vocations. The under-privileged girl, barred from any school which could prepare her for teaching, could not look forward to earning her living by this means.

If the custom of withholding the benefits of enlightened instruction from the daughters of the moderately well-to-do, as well as from those even less favored but in protected homes, was a hardship at once distressing and disastrous, the plight of the orphan girl, early deprived of parental care and support, frequently without kin, friendless, and not yet the object of

any system of organized benevolence, was peculiarly pathetic. She, in her ignorant and helpless state, often frail or physically afflicted, naturally in thousands of instances became the involuntary victim of a life of drudgery, or worse.

Of the observers of this human tragedy no one was quicker to grasp all of its pathetic phases, no one more capable of sensing its full possibilities, no one more entirely sympathetic with the sadness and the suffering endured by the unfortunates, than Lewis Letig Pinkerton, the young physician, evangelist and educator, who had surrendered promises of a brilliant professional career in another State to come to Kentucky, "without purse or script," to preach the unsearchable blessings of the gospel to rich and poor alike. A man, even in his early youth, of unusual intellectual attainments and of profound spiritual development and experience, deeply stirred always by human hardship or suffering in any form, regardless of the race or the worldly estate of the sufferer, and possessing the gift of initiative and the courage necessary to convert thought into action at any cost to himself, it was but natural that he should have been quick to recognize and earnestly to espouse a cause which, once graphically visualized, was destined to appeal perpetually to wise and generous men and women.

Doctor Pinkerton's activities as one of the evangelists of "the reformation" led him into many different localities in Kentucky, to communities where wealth and culture abounded, to remote regions where want, deprivation and ignorance were largely the common lot. His sympathies, all inclusive, went out to all, but particularly did the plight of the orphan girl appeal to him. Of her lack of educational opportunity and advantages he was well aware. The immediate and steadily increasing demand for trained women teachers his experienced and prophetic mind readily foresaw. As he sensed the full scope and possibilities of the picture taking form in his brain, he soon beheld in its final conception a benefaction which would be at once a gift of great price to its wards and a boon of inestimable value to the State. He would clothe and feed and

educate the orphan girl and through her open the door of learning to the children of the poor. This plan and purpose evidently remained steadfastly in his mind and on his heart, and without doubt was rather well matured before he became permanently established as pastor of the newly organized church at Midway, Kentucky, where he was destined to find the generous, active and efficient co-operation of men and women whose imaginations were at once inspired by the humanitarian proposition which he presented to them and who entered enthusiastically into its fulfillment.

"For the last four years," Doctor Pinkerton wrote Alexander Campbell, at Bethany, Virginia, from Midway, in June, 1846, "I have been meditating the establishment of an extensive female orphan school, and having completed the plan as far as I am able in advance, I have decided to obtain a charter next winter and press the matter on to success." Continuing, he said: "It is not my intention by rearing the institution, or in any other way, to make the brethren responsible for its failure; although if it succeed—and it shall succeed, the Lord willing—the churches of Christ shall have the credit. My plans for obtaining means, etc., will be submitted as soon as it may seem expedient to do so. All to whom I have named the project, and there are many, promise their hearty cooperation. Believing, as I do, that in building up and arranging such an institution, I can accomplish most for the highest interests of my race, I would earnestly bespeak for the project the consideration of the benevolent and would be glad to receive suggestions from any who may feel competent to make them."

This first public announcement by Doctor Pinkerton of his purpose to establish a school for orphan girls—doubtless the first institution exactly of its nature in America, perhaps in the world — Mr. Campbell published in his magazine, *The Millennial Harbinger*, which was issued monthly at Bethany. "The following project of our benevolent and indefatigable brother, Doctor Pinkerton," wrote Mr. Campbell, referring to Doctor Pinkerton's communication, "seems to be as practicable as it is humane and Christian, and would seem to merit the kind

consideration of the philanthropic and wealthy portion of the Christian community."

Doctor Pinkerton was at this time by no means unknown to the great leader and preacher. Thirteen years before, young Pinkerton's engaging personality, his marked intellectuality and deep religious fervor had profoundly impressed Mr. Campbell. After one of their interviews, the great preacher and leader in 1833, wrote a general letter of introduction in which he commended "To all the Disciples of Christ this young brother, Lewis L. Pinkerton," whom he said he highly esteemed and loved "for the truth's sake," and who he thought "might be very usefully employed as an evangelist to proclaim the glad tidings to the many who are yet without God and without hope in the world."

Doctor Pinkerton's love for and sympathy with childhood was one of his outstanding characteristics. Thomas D. Butler, of New York, an intimate friend of Doctor Pinkerton, writing after his death, said: "The gentleness and tenderness of his love for little children were most extraordinary. His soul was always ready to go out to them in all their joyous and sorrowful experiences. * * * He was as simple as a child and studied children with a lively interest. He seemed to take them closer to his heart than larger people. He was frequently dwelling in their little lives—glad to participate in their pleasures, and as much as in him lay to promote them. Their accidents, sorrows and dangers struck a sad chord in his heart. He appeared to divine the thoughts and ways of children, hence he was drawn to them in great compassion and sympathy. * * * And when this friend of little children died, many boys and girls mourned for him, and wept most of all that they would see his face no more. I know mine did."

CHAPTER III

Midway Chosen as Location for Kentucky Female Orphan School —Pinkerton Outlines Plan to James Ware Parrish—Charter Granted by State Legislature—Institution Primarily a School, Not an Orphanage—Names of Applicants for Charter.

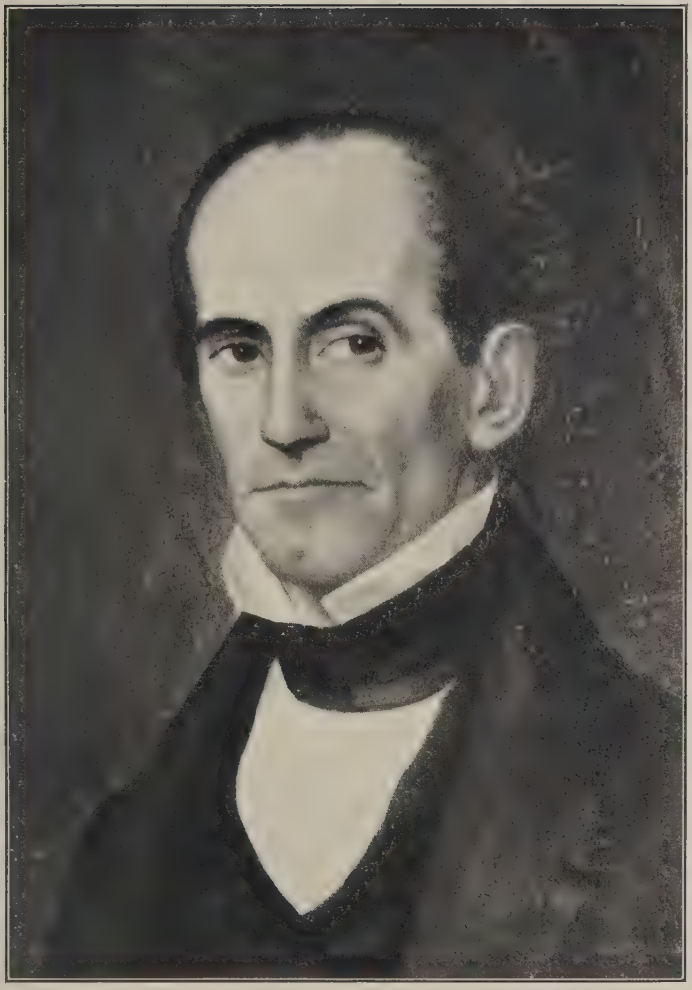
TO ONE seeking to discover the motives and the circumstances which influenced the actions of the pioneer thinkers and builders of Kentucky, the considerations which led Doctor Pinkerton to choose Midway as the site of the school for orphan girls, the founding of which he had been "meditating for four years," are quickly apparent.

He might logically have determined to lay the foundation stones of the institution at Lexington, then as now the metropolis of the eastern half of the commonwealth and the seat of the "magnificently projected" State University; or at Danville or Harrodsburg, where the germs of statehood early found lodgment and where the torches of learning were destined to burn brightly for years to come. Georgetown, too, not far away, must have appealed strongly to him as a situation in which the school would enjoy most helpful advantages. It was the home of his bosom friend and fellow-evangelist, John T. Johnson, one of the most dynamic, as he was one of the most resourceful men of his period in Kentucky, who could and would have brought to the support of the orphan school the active aid of men and women of extraordinary means and influence. The prestige of the Johnson family was still vital and far-reaching. Richard M. Johnson, a brother of John T. Johnson, was a colonel in the war of 1812, was six times elected to the Congress of the United States and was vice president under Martin VanBuren, 1837-1841. James Johnson, another brother, was a lieutenant colonel in the war of 1812, was elected to Congress and died in office. John T. Johnson, a major in the war of 1812, a lawyer and an extensive landowner and farmer, was himself early drawn into public affairs and was

variously and signally honored by his people. He was twice elected to Congress. The attractions of professional and political careers he surrendered to consecrate himself to the gospel ministry. Years later, speaking of his prior activities, he said: "I was judge of the new court of appeals and occupied the position for nine months. The State is as justly indebted to me $1,500 as ever one man was to another and I am resolved to leave it is as a legacy to the orphan school at Midway."

The village of Midway in 1845 was on one of the bypaths of the young commonwealth. It was not destined, as Doctor Pinkerton doubtless believed and foresaw, to become a large city or even a town in which there would be other institutions, public or private, to rival or overshadow the one which he planned to found, but instead a wholesome community of limited commercial and industrial activities of which the school for orphan girls would be the conspicuous center of local pride and the primary objective of local regard and interest. Midway also was situated in a highly-favored region, in natural beauty of forest and fields, and in fertility of soil, unsurpassed in Kentucky, and then as now occupied by a people devoted to the higher ideals of life, cultured, refined and generous—a people who would respond immediately to the appeals of such an institution as had been in the contemplation of Doctor Pinkerton and remain steadfast in their devotion to it.

Hence it was, with these facts and considerations as a background, that Doctor Pinkerton, in 1845, in the historic interview with James Ware Parrish, in the meeting house at Midway of which he was the pastor and Parrish the outstanding elder, detailed in outline and substance his plans for establishing there a school for orphan girls. The spiritual and social relationship between Pinkerton and Parrish was intimate and of long standing. Five years prior to this interview, when Parrish was a young man of twenty-five, he attended a series of evangelistic services conducted at New Union Church, in Woodford County, by Doctor Pinkerton, and was deeply impressed by his preaching, since the learned doctor could not only "comprehend" his "difficulties" but perhaps "lead him away



JOHN T. JOHNSON

from his fears," as afterward he described the emotions which then stirred him. At the close of these services he expressed his desire to become a member of the church. The following day he and his sister were baptized by Doctor Pinkerton.

In 1844 a Christian church was organized at Midway. Doctor Pinkerton preached the inaugural sermon and became the first minister, whereupon Parrish transferred his membership to the new congregation and was elected an elder. This cemented and served to perpetuate a friendship between Pinkerton and Parrish which lasted until the untimely death of the latter and which enabled the two, working harmoniously, and with kindred ideals and ambitions, to accomplish much of far-reaching benefits to humanity and to the church to which they were so fervently devoted.

Doctor Pinkerton never failed on proper opportunity to give expression to his recognition of the value of the services rendered to the school for orphan girls by James Ware Parrish and the congregation in which Parrish was so conspicuously a leader. January 1, 1854, nearly ten years after he introduced the subject of the orphan school to Parrish, Doctor Pinkerton delivered a memorial address at the Midway church, in which he recounted the history and the achievements of that congregation. Referring to the school he said:

> "The Orphan School is a chartered institution and the property of our brotherhood in Kentucky; but had not this church—its whole membership, male and female—smiled upon the enterprise, had not some of her members made large sacrifices in time and money, it would not have been; we should not have been able this day to greet these forty-nine children of misfortune here, 'at home', and enjoying opportunities of intellectual and religious culture."

After the conference between Pinkerton and Parrish at the meeting house in Midway, plans for establishing the School took definite shape and were prosecuted with vigor. Justly analyzing written and traditional testimony, it is evident that Doctor Pinkerton, while neglecting no phase of the work at hand, assumed principally the task of procuring a charter for

the institution and formulating, with apparent consideration for the requirements of the immediate and future years, plans of administration and courses and methods of instruction. Mr. Parrish devoted his energies to raising funds for the purchase of land and providing suitable buildings for the proposed school. Often in later years he confided his business affairs to the care of an overseer and traversed the country in all directions seeking subscriptions in money and concerning himself about the welfare of former or prospective pupils who were in need of aid or friendly counsel and advice.

A charter for the school was secured from the legislature in 1846. Joining with Doctor Pinkerton in the petition to that body, and named in the warrant of authority were James Ware Parrish, James W. Redd, Bird P. Smith, W. F. Patterson, Lewis Crutcher, John Curd, John T. Johnson, John G. Allen. Doctor Pinkerton was also enrolled as among the incorporators. That his name appeared last in the list and James Ware Parrish was given the place of honor at its head, indicates Doctor Pinkerton's high regard for and appreciation of the labors of his chief co-worker, and at the same time supplies evidence of his authorship.

The charter of 1847, amended from time to time to suit changing conditions and requirements, provided that the men named therein should constitute a body corporate, to be known by the name of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, and by that name should have perpetual succession, and a common seal with power to change and alter the same at pleasure. It provided further that the body corporate was authorized to exercise the ordinary powers, rights and privileges enjoyed and exercised by the trustees of any seminary of learning or academy within the State, and on the death, resignation or disqualification of any of the trustees or their successors a quorum of the board should fill such vacancy or vacancies. It provided further that the beneficiaries of the institution should be female orphan children and that the trustees should be "the guardian" of each beneficiary of the institution until she should have arrived at the age of eighteen years. Careful provision was made

for regular and painstaking supervision of the school by the trustees. The nature and scope of the institution were clearly foreshadowed by the articles of incorporation. What was in the mind of Pinkerton from the beginning of his "meditations" on the subject, and that which Parrish and Johnson and their colleagues approved, was not an "orphanage" or an "orphan asylum," but a school for orphan girls equal in dignity and in its prescribed courses of study to "any seminary of learning or academy within the State." The special emphasis which was placed upon this provision doubtless sprang from the fact familiar to all, that girls and young women were excluded from the academies and other institutions of higher learning which previously had been established as the foundations for the pioneer conception of an adequate scheme for a State-aid educational system. Further evidence of the intentions and fixed purpose of the plan in its inception is indicated by the provisions of the fourth and fifth sections of the charter which relate to the collection and the investment of funds secured for the maintenance of the school. A continuing endowment fund was thus early contemplated. Funds in excess of those required for building purposes were to be safely invested in securities "yielding at least six per centum," and all monies thus invested were to remain as "a permanent and sacred fund, never to be expended either in whole or in part, and the board of trustees shall have power only to use the interest arising from said fund in their outlay for the purposes of the institution."

It is a noteworthy fact that the School quickly entered upon its destined and three-fold purpose of "clothing, feeding and educating orphan girls," making them self-supporting, and creating a supply of efficient teachers for subscription and public schools. Equally noteworthy is the fact that until the system of existing State normal schools was established, the Kentucky Female Orphan School was the only institution within the commonwealth which directed its energies principally to the education of teachers.

In Shackleford's Life of L. L. Pinkerton it is set forth that the original charter was secured from the legislature chiefly

through the agency of "Major George W. Williams, of Bourbon County, then a member of the Kentucky Senate, than whom no nobler man ever filled a place in a legislative body."

CHAPTER IV

James Ware Parrish and Associates Undertake to Solicit Funds for Buildings and John T. Johnson Canvasses for Permanent Endowment—Residents of Woodford County Donate Site and First Buildings—Doctor Pinkerton Presents Scheme of Administration and Instruction.

THE years 1847-1848 and the greater part of 1849 covered a period of strenuous activity and preparation for the opening of the School for Orphan Girls at Midway. It had been determined that the initial cost at least of ground and buildings should be borne by the people of Midway and vicinity, and that appeals for subscriptions to the permanent endowment should be made to the brotherhood generally. "To the credit of this church and Woodford County," said John T. Johnson, writing in 1849 to Alexander Campbell concerning the School, "almost the entire cost of grounds and buildings has been met by them. The money raised abroad is also to be vested, most sacredly, in safe stocks as a permanent investment."

Doctor Pinkerton, then conducting a flourishing private school and assisting more or less constantly in spreading the gospel throughout Central Kentucky, continued to devote much of his time and thought to essential phases of the contemplated institution. The burden of the preparatory work relating to its physical equipment fell upon James Ware Parrish, Wm. F. Patterson and their sympathetic and helpful associates. The self-sacrificing duties voluntarily assumed by Mr. Patterson on behalf of the School, and which were to continue with practically unceasing activity and devotion for many years, began at that time. *The Christian Mirror*, published by Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton, announced the trustees of the Kentucky Female College in January, 1848, as Phillip S. Fall, Doctor J. T. Iles, John T. Johnson, John G. Allen, A. O. Redd, J. W. Morton, R. H. Davis, James Ware Parrish, B. P. Smith, W. F. Patterson, L. B. Crutcher, Lewis L. Pinkerton.

John T. Johnson, whose evangelistic journeys took him not only to Kentucky localities near and far, but into neighboring and more southern States, supplemented his gospel ministry with information about the wonderful school for orphan girls which the disciples of the Reformation were preparing to erect in his home State and making appeals for contributions to its permanent endowment fund. Johnson's efforts to add to the endowment fund continued for a number of years. The sum thus raised by him and finally paid by the subscribers is not known, but ran into some thousands of dollars. He was no doubt the most successful of those who in the early days devoted themselves principally to soliciting additions to the endowment fund.

A site for the School was selected and James Ware Parrish organized the task of soliciting funds for paying for the land and erecting the first school building. The situation chosen was a plateau of some five acres on a gently rising hill from which there was a splendid panorama of all the surrounding country, in itself a scene of surpassing beauty.

While these plans for building and equipment were in progress, Doctor Pinkerton, as chairman of a committee appointed by the board of trustees to draft and report to that body a plan of government for the proposed School, gave consideration to the scope and methods to be pursued in carrying out the purposes of the institution as set forth in the charter.

The report of this committee, while it was not offered as complete and conclusive with respect to every phase of the subjects treated, was extremely comprehensive and exhibited an extraordinary grasp of the problems involved and of the essential requirements for properly educating the young women of that period. The author of the report was fully conscious of the disabilities imposed upon all girls by the educational system of that day. The opinion is expressed that "if the value of female education is to be made apparent to this community, the orphans are the only subjects through whom this can be accomplished."

The report likewise, as will be noted, was forward-looking.

It anticipated by many years the theory of vocational training, systematic teaching of domestic science and of due attention to wholesome physical development of the pupil. Teacher training was emphasized as one of the outstanding purposes of the School, and while it was recognized that all of the students could not attain proficiency in that profession, and many would be compelled to seek employment in less desirable fields, any form of instruction which would tend to implant in the mind of the child a sense of servility was strictly prohibited. Her self-respect was to be stimulated and maintained and she was to be prepared for a dignified station in life. It is a noteworthy fact that the curriculum of the School today has not departed essentially from the scope and methods contemplated by this report.

The report of the committee, as it appeared in *The Millennial Harbinger*, Volume V, November, 1848, bearing a note by Alexander Campbell commending "this benevolent institution to the generous consideration and aid of the friends of female orphans in the noble and magnanimous State in which it was located," was as follows:

> Outline of a Plan for the Management of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, Submitted to the Trustees of the Institution by L. L. Pinkerton.

The committee whose duty it has been made to report a plan of government for the proposed Orphan School, respectfully set forth:

That anything they can now offer will be regarded rather as suggestions than as a matured plan of operations. The institution is yet prospective; and after considering the provisions of the charter with respect to the management of the school, we shall be under the necessity of basing our plan upon hypothetical data. We notice first the provisions of the charter:

1. No pupil can be received under nine years of age, nor remain in the institution more than four years.

2. The pupils will remain wards of the institution until they become of age.

3. The charter provides that three trustees shall be chosen annually, whose duty it shall be to visit the school each month, examine into everything connected with the welfare of the pupils, and make quarterly reports of their observations and opinions to the board.

These things promised, we would first inquire, what are the ends to be

accomplished by the course of instruction and the discipline adopted by the board? Your committee have not enjoyed full opportunity of communicating extensively with the members of the board on this particular point and shall, therefore, from necessity, be guided by their own reflections. We then reply, that the objects of the school will be to afford the orphan girl the most extensive and valuable education that can be possibly acquired within the time prescribed. This education will be directed to four subjects:

1. The development and coordination of the moral constitution.
2. The improvement of the intellectual powers.
3. The development of the physical system.
4. Such a direction of all the capabilities and attainments of the pupils as will afford them the best prospects of a livelihood in the useful and honorable employment of their acquirements.

We will then suppose—having the grounds already purchased, and the house under process of construction—that the board has an income sufficient for the support of twenty orphan girls, costing each about sixty dollars per annum for board, clothing, and tuition. Of this number, we may fairly presume that ten would be under, and ten over twelve years of age, but as the charter gives to the trustees the power of selection from any number of applications, it is presumed they will generally select those nearest twelve years of age. It might then occur that a class could be obtained between the ages of eleven and fourteen. Such a class would be very desirable, as your committee think, especially for the first class. Under these circumstances, a superintendent and matron will be chosen by the board, to whom, for a fixed salary, the care of the institution will be committed. For these offices would be chosen, if possible, a gentleman and a lady of experience in the business of education. The duties of each can be particularly prescribed should it be found necessary, but, in general, the government of the school will be parental—will be that of a well-ordered family—in a free state. It is presumed that by a proper selection of superintendent and matron, the necessity of additional teachers may be superseded.

The course of study should be as liberal as possible, embracing, in addition to the ordinary juvenile studies, Physical Science and Natural History. This would of necessity be regulated by the age and capacity of the pupil. A distinguishing feature of the school should be the extent and particularity of the instructions in Sacred History and Literature. It is by this, more than by anything else, that your committee hope to make the school a blessing to the orphan and to the world. The way in which orphan girls, thus educated, are to benefit society, is not now to be specified, but we must be allowed to express the opinion, that if the value of female education is to be made apparent to this community, the orphans are the only subjects through whom this can be accomplished.

With a view to secure the physical education of the pupils, a well-devised scheme of exercises will be prescribed. These exercises may be so

chosen as to lessen the expenses of the school, while they would add to the efficiency of the pupils in meeting the demands likely to be made upon them in mature life. We would mention—

1. Scientific and ornamental gardening.

2. Practical house keeping. Horticulture should be taught theoretically and practically. No exercise is more healthful, while it may be so conducted as to be made profitable.

Practical house keeping will embrace all the details of making, mending, washing and ironing garments—cleansing, cooking and whatever may be included in the idea of keeping a house in good order. All this may be secured by dividing the school into classes, and causing them to superintend successively the various departments of domestic interest. Cooking should be taught scientifically, and the pupils compelled to cook by weight, and measure, and time. This would save them much trouble, vexation, and loss in after life. While the most probable destiny of the pupils in their final settlement for life should not be lost sight of, still, everything bordering on servility, shall be strictly prohibited. The arts of house keeping and horticulture can be acquired under the idea, (not long ago become unfashionable in this republic), that they are an important part of a lady's education. The success of this important department will of course depend, to a great extent, upon the prudence and address of the matron.

Lastly, it will be the duty of the trustees so to order the whole course of instruction as to enable the orphan, when dismissed, to secure a competency by her own industry and acquirements. There are two methods by which females may secure a livelihood, with profit to themselves and to general society; these are teaching, and the use of the needle. The course of instruction intended to fit the pupil for some special employment would be decided by the particular aptitude she might be found to possess; and as she would remain the ward of the institution till of age, it may be found best to have all special instructions given after the school term shall have expired.

We will suppose, then, that at the expiration of four years, twenty girls —their ages ranging from thirteen to sixteen—are to be sent away. Now, possibly, fifteen of this number will be compelled to look to the needle as a means of support. By timely vigilance they might all be placed under instruction in the various arts of millinery, mantua-making, and tailoring, so as to gain a thorough knowledge of these arts by the time they reach their majority. Five of the twenty would probably be adapted to the business of teaching. Of the five, two might be found to possess a peculiar aptness for music. These, then, could be prepared to teach music; the remaining three could be placed as assistants in other schools.

The committee cannot pursue these details with the hope of either interesting or profiting the board at present. They would only add, therefore, that as much will depend upon regularity in such an institution as we

meditate, the trustees will prescribe the time of rising and retiring during each season, as well as the hours for study, refreshment and recreation. Your committee wish to insist that nothing shall be allowed to go at random that can be made to go by system, and as the charter provides for monthly visitations by a committee chosen from the board of trustees, and makes it their duty to report the condition of the school quarterly, it is presumed that the greatest order and regularity may be secured.

During the height of building and preparations for opening the School, John T. Johnson visited Midway and evidently was greatly pleased over the prospect. "Here," he reported in a letter to Mr. Campbell, "is the Kentucky Female Orphan School, originated by Dr. L. L. Pinkerton and the brethren of this place. Five acres of ground have been purchased, a most desirable and beautiful eminence, commanding a view of the country around in all its loveliness. A most commodious, beautiful and comparatively cheap building is in progress and will be completed in a few weeks, so as to make possible the commencement of operations by the first of September. It is a favorite scheme with the entire brotherhood, so far as I have learned, and we are resolved to make it worthy of their patronage. To the credit of this church and Woodford County, almost the entire cost of the grounds and buildings has been met by them. The money raised abroad is also to be vested most sacredly in safe stocks as a permanent endowment. We have much else to do and we desire to be relieved of this enterprise immediately. I shall visit churches and hold meetings when I can, and receive subscriptions at any time, by letter or otherwise."

CHAPTER V

First Session Opens October 3, 1849—Board of Trustees at That Time—Fourteen Pupils Present at Opening Session—Doctor Pinkerton Makes Inaugural Address—John D. Dawson, of Missouri, First Superintendent—First State Convention of Disciples Endorses School and Pledges Aid.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1849, was an auspicious day in Midway. The first buildings for the Kentucky Female Orphan School were finished and furnished and the School was ready to open.

According to the oldest and only existing record book of that period the board of trustees then was composed of Samuel Nuckols, chairman, John G. Allen, Lewis B. Crutcher, P. S. Fall, John T. Johnson, James Ware Parrish, William F. Patterson, L. L. Pinkerton, B. P. Smith.

The board had elected John D. Dawson, a well-known educator, of Missouri, as superintendent of the School, and his wife, Mary Jane Dawson, was chosen matron. Miss Bettie Yost was assistant matron.

Fourteen pupils were actually present for the opening exercises. The names of five others had been recorded, but were not on the grounds. Of the fourteen original pupils, one was only three years old and died of whooping cough the first of April following. Another girl, Mary Fanny Shuly, entered the School near the close of the month of October. The ages of the first enrollment of pupils ranged from three to fifteen years. Four of the girls did not know the letters of the alphabet. One of them, ten years old, could not count up to 12. Only one of the first pupils, Ella Jane Fitzpatrick, thirteen years of age, it appears, had previously received any schooling worthy of the term. She "could read very well and had studied geography."

It is fair to assume that all of the trustees and most of the residents of Midway were present at the opening exercises and

that there were many visitors from the surrounding country who had contributed of their means to the purchase of the grounds and the erection of the buildings. The opening address was delivered by Doctor Pinkerton. Only a fragment of it has been found and this fragment, doubtless, is not literally preserved. "Let the universal church," he is reported to have said, "remember one of the parting sayings of her dear Redeemer to His disciples, 'the poor ye have always with you.' He then gathered the unfortunates in His arms and laid them upon the bosom of His church. How shall we answer to Him in the day of eternity if this sacred charge should remain neglected? This assemblage today may, under Divine blessings, be the beginning of a series of splendid actions which shall at last illustrate the benevolence of the Christian religion. Shall we heartily respond to the orphan's call? Shall we remember, that pity to him who shows pity is the rule of the Divine procedure, and as hope in the pity of the Divine Father is the last refuge of us all, shall we not now extend it to the suffering poor? Shall we so act in relation to the Kentucky Female Orphan School that generations to come will call us blessed? Shall we so open our hearts as to render this third day of October, for centuries to come, the Kentucky orphan girl's jubilee and cause that thousands shall come annually to lay their offerings upon the altar which we this day rear and consecrate to the honor of benevolence, the benevolence of Jesus? Shall we all henceforth so act, in reference to a cause so sacred, that our welcome to the abodes of immortality shall be this, 'Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as you have shown kindness unto one of the least of these ye have shown it unto me'."

The report of the board of trustees relating to the building operations disclosed that the five acres originally purchased as the site for the School cost $1,100. The buildings, wooden and inexpensive in design and construction, were erected under contract at a cost of $3,300. The cost of furnishing and equipping the buildings, in a manner sufficient to permit of the opening of the School, was $300. The same sum was expended in improving the grounds. These funds were contributed by the

people of Woodford County. A deficit of $800 in the building fund was assumed and guaranteed by the board of trustees. Fifteen hundred dollars additional, it was stated, would be required to complete the equipment of the School. The intention of the first board of trustees to fulfill the original requirement laid down in the charter, and in the pledges of the leaders in the movement to insure the success of the School, to "sacredly invest," as a permanent endowment, all cash subscriptions from sources outside of Woodford County was manifested by them in this their first report when they set forth that $5,000 had been invested at six per cent interest. When it is considered that the sum of $300 a year which this investment assured was all that could certainly be counted upon at the time to pay the salaries of the superintendent and his staff and to maintain the institution, including food for all and, in most instances, clothing and other supplies for the pupils, the degree of faith which this board of trustees possessed must have been extraordinary. The report announced that John T. Johnson and James Ware Parrish were authorized agents of the board to receive donations and expressed the sincere hope and trust that generous people of the church, as well as the public generally, would respond quickly to the needs of the School.

In January, 1850, Pinkerton, Parrish and Patterson, of the board of trustees, issued a statement to friends and supporters of the School in which it was stated that the permanent endowment fund had reached $11,000 and that when it amounted to $25,000 the income from all sources would be sufficient to care for thirty girls, including their instruction, board and clothing. The increase in the number of applicants for admittance to the School had been remarkable. It was evident that had the accommodations been ample more than one hundred pupils could in a short time been enrolled. Many worthy girls had friends who were able and willing to pay all or part of the expense necessary for their care and education if they could be admitted, but preference always was given to the destitute applicant. Imperative needs at that time, according to the committee, were a recitation hall and a work room where practical instruc-

tion in sewing, millinery, etc., could be given. As for taking additional pupils at that time, "the School is already too full for the means of caring for them and, therefore, no further applications need be made."

In the early spring of the same year, 1850, inspired by the large number of converts who had responded to the preachers of the "reformation" in Kentucky, there was a call for a general convention of the Christian churches to be held in Lexington. Conspicuous in the list of advocates of this convention was the militant evangelist, John T. Johnson, a trustee and accredited agent of the Orphan School. The convention, in his opinion, was necessary in order that competent and authoritative attention might be given to "all the objects that are local and limited to the State, such as the institutions of learning, the Kentucky Female Orphan School, and the best expedients, according to the Scriptures, of contributing to the cause as the Lord has prospered us."

This, the first convention of the new church, was held in Lexington in May, 1850. The Kentucky Female Orphan School was placed upon the calendar of the convention as among those objects most important for consideration by the assembled delegates. Accordingly, Senator George W. Williams, of Paris, who had been an active friend of the orphan school from the start and had sponsored the petition for its charter through the legislature, and W. V. Bernard, of Hopkinsville, were appointed a committee to visit the School and report to the convention with respect to its condition. This committee, after an examination of the financial status of the institution, reported that under the terms of the charter, no pupils should have been admitted until the sum of $25,000 had been accumulated and invested in interest-bearing securities to form a permanent endowment fund, only $12,000 having been raised and invested as provided, but that the board of trustees had personally assumed responsibility for the pupils thus far enrolled. The committee, however, highly commended the School. "We are free to state," the report concluded, "as the result of our observation, that no institution

could be presented to the brethren and to the churches for the exercise of their care and Christian benevolence more worthy than this."

Following the receipt of the report of this committee a set of resolutions, signed by Philip S. Fall, William Morton and Walter Standeford was adopted, which called upon each congregation in the State to contribute not less than ten dollars annually for a period of five years for the use of the Kentucky Female Orphan School. About fifty churches assumed this obligation and paid the first year's assessment. Following this there was a trying period for the School. Apparently some of the early enthusiasm for the institution had subsided. It was with great difficulty that the girls already admitted were provided for. An appeal for aid went out to the churches, signed by Trustees Parrish and Patterson and Doctor W. R. Chew, a Christian physician of Midway who was steadfast in his devotion to the School. In this appeal it was stated that there were accommodations for a few more pupils but there were not adequate means at hand with which to feed and clothe any more applicants, "however needy and forlorn their condition." It was set forth, however, that additional girls would be enrolled provided friends or individual churches would undertake to pay $50 or $60 annually for their support, on condition that "the child shall be an entire orphan, an object of Christian charity, not over twelve years of age, and committed to the entire control of the trustees as to her education and the length of time she shall remain in school."

The trustees were not discouraged by the season of adversity against which they were struggling. "We purpose to labor actively," this communication continued, "not only to increase our room, but to procure means of providing for a larger number of pupils in as short a time as possible. Till then, brethren, be patient. Unite in assisting us in quickly accomplishing our ends. We may say to all the friends of the orphan school that it is realizing and transcending the most sanguine expectations of friends and enemies—for it has its enemies as everything else has, whether good or bad."

The first year of the School ended September 27, 1850, with appropriate exercises. A large audience assembled to listen to the address by Doctor Curtis J. Smith, a well-known and much-beloved clergyman and educator. An ample repast was served by the women of the Midway church and of the community generally for the entertainment of those who remained during the day. The only account of this first "commencement day" of the Kentucky Female Orphan School that can be located is contained in a letter written by the indefatigable John T. Johnson, who was present and profoundly interested, apparently, in every circumstance of the day, however minute. "The anniversary," he wrote, "went off in the best style and feeling. Doctor Smith delivered to us a most able, eloquent and touching address. He was followed by a brief and able and clear expose of the rise, progress and present condition and prospects of the School made by the trustees, and their resolution not hereafter to make public appeal, on these occasions, for subscriptions. The singing of the twenty-four girls impressed Johnson greatly and "was most thrilling" on the audience, he said. He declared further that the future of the School was assured and the trustees were planning to still further enlarge and improve the equipment.

At the second State meeting of the Christian Churches, held in Lexington, October 30, of this year, the Orphan School was again commended to the brotherhood as "so evidently a good work that we trust there will be a noble emulation manifested by all brethren to place it upon a sure foundation for the time to come." The year closed, however, with some discouraging aspects. Promised subscriptions were delinquent and Johnson and Parrish, engrossed with other duties, were unable to continue their activities in the field on behalf of the School. At the close of the year Johnson reported that he had secured pledges to the amount of $3,000.

"BUDDING YOU

BLOOMING BUSH"

CHAPTER VI

New Members Added to Board of Trustees—Ephraim A. Smith Employed to Solicit Funds—Committee Appointed to Plan Enlargement of Building and Extention of Facilities—Financial Difficulties Encountered—Declining Health of James Ware Parrish—Epidemic of Eye Disease Closes School Temporarily.

IN 1851 the board of trustees was increased by the selection of six new members. They were W. R. Chew, Samuel L. Pepper, James M. Starks, R. H. Davenport, James M. Davis, George Rogers. The remaining trustees at that time were W. F. Patterson, L. L. Pinkerton, Samuel Nuckols, B. P. Smith, James Ware Parrish, L. B. Crutcher, Philip S. Fall.

Pinkerton, Parrish, Patterson, Chew, Starks, Davenport, and Smith were residents of Midway. Davis, who was a member of the Baptist church, lived at Mt. Vernon. Pepper, Crutcher, and Rogers were from Grassy Springs. Nuckols lived at Versailles. Fall resided at Frankfort and Johnson made his home in Georgetown.

The trustees in the spring of 1851 decided to make an aggressive effort to complete the required permanent endowment fund and evidently had visions of an enlarged and more useful school in the near future. It was necessary that the delinquent subscribers be urged to meet their obligations and new sources of revenue be sought. Rev. Ephraim A. Smith, well-known not only in Kentucky, but throughout the South, was employed to undertake this task in cooperation with the continued activities of J. T. Johnson. "Brother Smith," wrote Alexander Campbell, "is so well known in Kentucky that it would be as unnecessary to commend him to the people of Kentucky as to inform them that Kentucky is washed by the Ohio, that its soil is rich and its citizens hospitable, generous and humane."

In May, 1851, the trustees made a formal announcement of the employment of the school's new representative in the field. In this communication they said:

"The trustees of this institution are happy in announcing to the brethren that they have been so fortunate as to get the advantage of the labors of Brother Ephraim A. Smith, in behalf of the Kentucky Female Orphan School.

"It is useless for us to say anything in commendation of him to the brethren as our authorized agent for obtaining donations or receiving dues to the institution. His disinterested labors of love for all good causes have been known to the people of Kentucky and most of the Southern States for fifteen or twenty years. He labors for the good of the poor—the good of our cause—the glory of God. We hope he may meet, not only with success, but with that Christian affection from among those whom he may be thrown, that his Christian character so widely deserves. Brother John T. Johnson, who has been so laborious in our behalf, will give himself more to the completion of the endowment. We expect they will visit the counties of Bourbon, Montgomery, Owen, Harrison, Fleming, Mercer, Lincoln and Madison during the months of June, July and August; and Henry, Shelby, Jefferson and Oldham, in September and October. We hope to finish the endowment of the institution this year, and we trust the brethren, whom we may hereafter visit, will be as cheerful and as liberal as those whom we have; and if so, the school will be endowed before Christmas. The institution was never more promising than at present, and none has ever given more perfect satisfaction to its friends, than the Kentucky Female Orphan School.

"We shall labor faithfully to make it worthy of all confidence, and hope we shall meet within the future, what we have in the past—the confidence and liberal assistance of its friends."

The redoubled activities and increased enthusiasm of the board and the efficient labors of Mr. Smith, the new agent, bore encouraging results. In January, less than a year after the publication of the foregoing announcement, it was stated that the trustees had determined to push to completion their plan to enlarge the school building and increase the equipment to accommodate fifty or sixty pupils, more than twice the number it was then possible to care for with any degree of comfort. Twenty-three subscribers had pledged the payment of $100 each during the year 1852 and the fourteen trustees had agreed to raise $200 each to enable the board to start immediately upon the new building program. In May, James Ware Parrish,

William F. Patterson and James M. Davis were appointed a building committee. The school building, when remodeled and extended, it was announced, would "not only be large and commodious, but in appearance, grand and imposing." After the improvement there were to be twenty-seven rooms for dormitory purposes. The contract price was $4,900. The building was to be completed by Christmas.

The State convention of the Christian Churches, held in November, 1852, appointed John Smith, John Rogers and Henry Button a committee to visit the Kentucky Female Orphan School, investigate its condition and make a report to the convention. The statement prepared for the convention, in advance of its meeting, on behalf of the board of trustees evidently was not optimistic, but rather quite the contrary. With contracts for additional building equipment let and the work progressing, funds to meet outstanding obligations were not forthcoming, largely because so many of those who had made substantial pledges had defaulted in their payments. Means for feeding and clothing the pupils had also fallen short of bare necessitates, so much so that the trustees had been compelled to recede from the rule laid down at the opening of the School and accept boarding pupils for whose support and education payment could be made, and also to accept day pupils who were not orphans. The degree of discouragement that had overwhelmed the trustees is made very plain by their declaration that "as we have done about all we can, and our agents can do but little, so, to preserve what we have, let the State meeting adopt the School and take the management of it, or let us make an appeal to the legislature at its next session for an appropriation and convince them that as a normal school it will greatly advance the cause of education in Kentucky."

The financial statement submitted to the convention disclosed that the disbursements of the institution for the prior year aggregated $1,910.45. Of this amount $200.00 was expended for improvements of the property, leaving $1,700 to be charged to the expense of the School proper. There was a deficit of $200 in the receipts for the year, due to the failure

of some of the churches to meet their accepted quotas in annual contributions from that source. "The churches of Woodford County," the report stated, "are doing all they can; indeed they cannot continue to do as much as they have been doing. It would perhaps astonish many churches of more wealth to know what is being done by us, while there is only one orphan in the School from our county."

Reviewing the financial difficulties which constantly beset the trustees of the School during this period and later, it must be borne in mind that then, as now, there were many persons who, under the spell of pursuasive appeals for benevolent causes, were quicker to promise than they were to pay. Further, "times were hard" and ready money was scarce. As late as 1870 Professor Broadhurst, principal of the School, was paid only $800 a year and his board. There are thousands of boys and girls in American colleges and universities today who are spending annually for their tuition and upkeep more than the sum total of $1,700 which it cost to conduct the orphan school in 1852, including all salaries, food and clothing for probably fourteen orphan girls and for miscellaneous service and supplies.

The report of the trustees, notwithstanding its disconsolate tenor, made an encouraging reference to the progress of the remodeling and extension of the building. It was described as "fronting on the railroad 122 feet, with an east wing of 50 feet and a west wing of 70 feet, with two handsome colonial porticos on the front entrance," with ample dormitory space for 60 pupils, beside work rooms and library. Of the cost of the building, $4,900, Woodford County subscribers had contributed a total of $2,400. Total subscriptions still lacked $500 of being sufficient to pay for the improvements for which contracts had been let. The required permanent endowment fund of $25,000 had been subscribed in full, but all of that amount except $8,023, was in the form of promissory notes.

The committee of investigation from the State convention highly commended the work of the School and referred in complimentary terms to the skill displayed by the 26 girls

then enrolled. They spoke particularly of the progress made by the pupils in the household arts. The inadequacy of the pay of the teachers was strongly emphasized and the great sacrifices, in time and of means, by the trustees was a subject of comment.

The available records, meagre and vague, furnish little information with respect to the progress of the School during the years 1853 to 1857. The minutes of the board of trustees and the records of the transactions of the executive committee were burned in the fire which destroyed the school building in 1858 and reports of the State conventions of the church in Kentucky covering the years referred to disclose little that is tangible and informative concerning the course of events. The remodeled school building was completed in 1852. Apparently the financial difficulties of the trustees continued and other discouragements beset them. A period of despondency followed. This was deepened by the rapid decline in the health of James Ware Parrish, who was compelled to relinquish his vigorous activities on behalf of the School and calmly await the end, then seemingly inevitable. There was no appreciable increase in the number of dependent orphan girls enrolled, because funds required to feed, clothe and educate them were not forthcoming.

In addition to other misfortunes during those years, the session of 1854-55, from some mysterious cause, was greatly disturbed by an epidemic disease of the eyes which afflicted most of the pupils. This trouble continued sporadically and with varying degrees of intensity through the sessions of 1856-57, when it was decided that the School would be closed until the source of the infection could be discovered and eradicated. Announcement of this action was made by Doctor Pinkerton in a communication dated July 29, 1857, published in *The Millennial Harbinger*. Pupils from a distance who had friends who could care for them were returned to their homes. Those not so fortunate were given shelter in the interim by the ever-generous folk of Midway and Woodford County. A committee composed of William Shouse and W. F. Patterson, of the

board of trustees, and Mrs. Shouse, was appointed to adopt such measures as might be necessary to correct any unsanitary conditions to which the eye disease might be traced and to prepare the premises for reoccupancy as soon as possible. Doctor Pinkerton, announcing the temporary suspension of the School, issued a touching appeal to the public "for sympathy and support in the effort to overcome this first serious check in the prosperity of a cherished institution."

ROBT. AUG. BROADHURST

Principal, 1858-1871

CHAPTER VII

School Reopens Regularly in September, 1858—Superintendent Dawson Resigns—James Ware Parrish, John T. Johnson, William Morton, Ephraim Smith Taken by Death—School Building Destroyed by Fire—Doctor Pinkerton Relinquishes Tendered Position to Assume Charge of Rebuilding Operations—Robt. Aug. Broadhurst, Principal—New Building Completed.

THE School reopened as usual in September, 1858. Evidently the committee on sanitation had done its work well. There is no record of a recurrence of the eye disease which had so sorely tried teachers and pupils for some years.

John D. Dawson and wife, who had been principal and matron, respectively, of the School since the opening session in 1849, resigned, presumably to return to their home in Missouri, after unremitting and self-sacrificing toil during the formative years of the institution. They were succeeded by Robt. Aug. Broadhurst and wife, who were destined to build wisely upon the foundation laid by Mr. and Mrs. Dawson. This term opened with twenty-four girls enrolled.

On the morning of October 17, less than a month after the opening of the school year of 1858-59, while officers and pupils were at Sunday school, and during the funeral service of Richard M. Parrish, some miles distant in the county, which attracted a large number of the men of the village, the main building of the school, practically new, was burned to the ground, with everything in it. This loss was severely felt. It fell for the moment with stunning effect upon trustees and friends, who, still struggling but hopeful, had begun to feel that the future of the institution was assured. Rev. John S. Shouse, writing in 1904, of the fire, said that he should "never forget the scene of desolation nor the heart-breaking despondency that possessed the soul of the community. It seemed as though death, disease and destruction were conspiring to annihilate this beloved child of the brotherhood." The misfortune came too at a time when the "old guard" had been

weakened by the passing of some of its most valiant members. John T. Johnson had died in December, 1856, while in the midst of his labors in a meeting at Lexington, Missouri. February 11, 1857, the loyal James Ware Parrish went to his final reward. With the opening of the year 1858, William Morton, a splendid friend and active supporter of the School, and Ephraim Smith, long connected with it as a field agent, passed away. But Pinkerton remained. He had just been elected president of Eureka College and had accepted the call. His arrangements for taking up the duties of his new position were completed. These considerations, however, did not overcome his love for the Orphan School. He did not for a moment hesitate to make a choice between personal interest and the welfare of this offspring of his brain. His intention to go to Eureka Academy was abandoned at once, he made an appeal for aid in money and wearing apparel and, in association with R. C. Ricketts, another member of the board of trustees, took up the task of soliciting funds with which to commence rebuilding operations.

The splendid people of Midway and Woodford County again came to the rescue of the unfortunate School. In a short time temporary homes had been found for the children and Superintendent Broadhurst and his wife, adapting remaining outbuildings to their purposes, resumed operations.

The board of trustees now determined to erect a brick building. It is interesting to note here that the board, a year later, profiting by experience, insured the new building for $9,000 and its contents for $3,000. Pinkerton and Ricketts, in the field, were notably successful. Contributions in generous amounts came from the Christian churches throughout the State and from individuals who had become interested in the work of the School. The new building, since known as Pinkerton Hall, was completed early in 1859. It was originally two stories, with attic and basement, and was designed to accommodate all of the activities of the school, administration office, dormitory, class rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc. Subsequently, as demand for increased accommodations arose, a one-

OLD PINKERTON

story addition was made which contained three class rooms and in 1891 a second story was put over this addition to provide a large room for chapel purposes. Pinkerton Hall today is utilized principally as a dormitory and for storage space.

During the period marked by the completion of Pinkerton Hall the board of trustees met quarterly. At the October session, 1859, as the minutes disclose, a general feeling of optimism prevailed. There was a full attendance of the board, which then consisted of Samuel Nuckols, chairman, Richard C. Ricketts, William F. Patterson, Lewis L. Pinkerton, Lewis B. Crutcher, R. C. Rice, John I. Rogers, Samuel Pepper, James M. Starks, Andrew Steele, Adam S. Hibler, Thaddeus Smith, Lewis T. Payne. Thaddeus Smith was secretary. At a meeting of the board earlier in the year R. A. Broadhurst had been re-elected superintendent of the School and Doctor Pinkerton had been delegated to extend to him the thanks and appreciation of the trustees for the efficient manner in which he and Mrs. Broadhurst had managed the institution during the trying months following the fire. At that time the duties of the executive and visiting committees were discharged by one body. Separate meetings, with duly recorded minutes, were not held regularly by the executive committee, as is now the case.

At the July meeting of the board of trustees, 1860, it appeared that the investments constituting the permanent endowment fund had increased to $32,100. The executive committee was authorized to receive 45 pupils at the next term of the School, provided this could be done and leave a surplus of $500 at the close of the school year. Evidently the pinch of "hard times" which followed acutely close upon the opening of hostilities in the Civil War had already commenced to hinder the work. Superintendent Broadhurst, who had been re-elected at the spring meeting of the trustees, 1860, with an increase in his salary from $800 to $900, proposed, at the session of the board in June, 1861, "in view of our present embarrassment," that his salary be reduced to $800, which was done. In September, 1861, at a special meeting of the board, it was determined that only 30 pupils would that year be admitted to the institution,

with the provision that the number could be increased to 50 if as much as $50 was privately contributed for each girl admitted in excess of 50. At this meeting of the board the visiting and executive committee was appointed, composed of Andrew Steele, chairman, W. F. Patterson, R. C. Ricketts, J. M. Starks, William Shouse. The latter was a new member of the board.

An interesting item in the minutes of the meeting of the board of trustees held in April, 1862, related that "the Board of the Kentucky Missionary Society having tendered to the Board of the Kentucky Female Orphan School the transfer of the title and person of the negro man A. Campbell, it was moved by Andrew Steele that 'the proposition from the Kentucky Missionary Society for the transfer of A. Campbell be accepted upon the condition that the said Campbell shall consent to the arrangement and will in all things yield thorough obedience to the trustees of the institution." At the meeting of the trustees in July following W. F. Patterson, who had been appointed to continue negotiations on the subject, reported that the Kentucky Missionary Society had withdrawn its proposition regarding A. Campbell.

By September, 1862, the pall of the war between the States had fallen heavily over the Orphan School. At a meeting of the board of trustees, September 7 of that year, it was recorded that "In consequence of the changed conditions of public affairs in the State and the derangement of financial affairs," the board of trustees were called together. Present were Samuel Nuckols, A. S. Hibler, W. F. Patterson, William Shouse, Lewis T. Payne, R. C. Ricketts, Thaddeus Smith. Any plans for the future, or any fears, if any, as to the fate of the School in the troublous times ahead, entertained by the board, were not disclosed by the minutes of this meeting. W. F. Patterson, faithful and dependable from the beginning, was appointed secretary of the executive committee and was authorized "to draw upon the treasurer for all money needed by that committee."

Notwithstanding the excitement and confusion of the Civil War period, the Kentucky Female Orphan School "carried on,"

PINKERTON HALL FROM HEATING PLANT

but apparently with constantly multiplying difficulties. Meetings of the board of trustees, doubtless, more often than otherwise were without quorums present. Only once did the pupils have opportunity to view at close range something of the "pomp and circumstance" of actual hostilities. That was supplied by an unsuccessful attempt by a detachment of "Morgan Men" to blow up the railroad bridge nearby. At a meeting held in February, 1864, Trustees Patterson and Shouse were appointed a committee to notify all members of the board that thereafter, "in case of absenting themselves from two successive meetings of the board, without sufficient cause, they shall no longer be considered members thereof." At this meeting the purchase of five acres of land "on the opposite side of the railroad," from Mrs. Roberts, was reported as having been completed.

At the regular meeting in September, 1864, at which there was no quorum present, the venerable Samuel Nuckols, who had been chairman of the board of trustees since it was organized, tendered his resignation on account of "age and declining health." The minutes do not contain the full text of the resolution by the trustees relating to the retirement of Mr. Nuckols. "Brother Nuckols," it is stated, "is entitled to the hearty thanks of the board for the constancy and the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of chairman during sixteen years—the whole period of its existence. Evidently he was a man of many sterling qualities and great force of character. His successor as a member of the board was Elder J. W. McGarvey, of Lexington, who was destined to leave an imperishable name in the annals of religious education and as a man of profound wisdom. At the same meeting of the board John I. Rogers also tendered his resignation, but it was not received at that time. Superintendent Broadhurst and Trustees Pinkerton, Steel and McGarvey were appointed a committee to examine and revise the course of instruction.

With the approach of the close of the war there was a revival of activity on the part of those who had been interested in locating orphan girls for admission to the School. Addi-

tional accommodations were needed. At a meeting of the board of trustees in December, 1864, it was proposed that the legislature be asked to transfer "the property known as 'the Kentucky Institute for Weak-minded Children,' at Frankfort, for use as a branch of the Kentucky Female Orphan School," but the proposition was rejected. Then John I. Rogers offered a resolution in which it was stated that "it is expedient to enlarge this institution to accommodate a greater number of pupils." It was ordered that the attic be prepared for use as sleeping quarters for pupils, then numbering approximately 55.

PINKERTON HALL, TEACHERS AND PUPILS, 1866

CHAPTER VIII

J. W. McGarvey Elected Chairman Board of Trustees—Seventy-five Pupils Enrolled, October 1866—Rev. J. W. Shouse Solicits Funds for Additional Building and Increased Endowment—Rules and Manner of Living at School, 1870—Superintendent Broadhurst Resigns—Miss Belle Fitzpatrick Chosen Superintendent.

IN AUGUST, 1865, Elder J. W. McGarvey was chosen chairman of the board of trustees, R. C. Ricketts, treasurer, and Thaddeus Smith, secretary. The executive committee was composed of Andrew Steele, James M. Starks, William Shouse.

The board, maintaining its optimistic outlook, and taking advantage of every opportunity to prepare for enlarged accommodations, bought 27 acres of the Sawins land adjoining the school premises. By October of the following year 75 pupils were enrolled and housed in a building intended to accommodate about 50. John I. Rogers, a useful member of the board of trustees, had resigned, as he was removing to another State, and John S. Shouse was chosen to succeed him. In July, 1867, Johnson J. Rogers and Thompson M. Parrish were elected trustees. At the same meeting of the board, R. A. Broadhurst was re-elected principal at a salary of $800 per annum and it was announced that thereafter all persons contributing $2,000 to the permanent endowment fund would be granted perpetual scholarships.

Nearing the end of the school year of 1870-71, 96 girls were at the school, the largest number ever enrolled. The crowded condition of the institution had influenced the trustees to redouble their efforts to secure funds with which to erect the long hoped for new building. W. F. Patterson, W. E. Rogers, A. S. Hibler, J. M. Starks and T. M. Parrish had been appointed a committee to consider ways and means of increasing the permanent endowment fund to $200,000, if possible, and the Midway church had consented to release Elder John S. Shouse from his pastoral duties, continuing the payment of his

salary, in the meantime, in order that he might occupy his entire time soliciting contributions. At the close of the School in the spring of 1871 the trustees reported that there had been considerable sickness among the pupils and the discipline had not been as satisfactory as it might have been, but, it was recorded, "our session has been a pleasant one and we feel that we have reason to be thankful to a provident Heavenly Father for His favor and many blessings." This report was signed by three members of the executive committee, Andrew Steele, James M. Starks and L. B. Wilkes.

Persons familiar with the comfortable conditions under which boys and girls of a later day received their schooling, when they consider the hardships borne cheerfully by early pupils of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, will not wonder that there was more or less ill health among them, especially during the winter months, or that the self-sacrificing officers and teachers with difficulty maintained a reasonable degree of orderly discipline. In 1870, bed rooms in Pinkerton Hall designed to accommodate two or four pupils were crowded with six or eight. There were no fires in the bed rooms. Coal or wood stoves in the halls and class rooms were relied upon to radiate heat to the dormitories. The pupils did the janitor work, starting fires, scrubbing floors, etc. Then, as now, they washed their own clothing, but in addition to that they laundered the bed linen, helped with the cooking, did the dishwashing and milked the cows. "Aunt Charity," a typical, oldtime negress, was the monarch of the kitchen staff.

Clothing supplied to the dependent girls was necessarily plain and inexpensive. Primitive "pegged" shoes were commonly used. Especial care was taken to prevent the display of gaudy ribbons or wearing apparel likely to excite or stimulate a spirit of "worldliness" among the pupils. This ban on unseemly gaiety extended to the coloring of the carpets. The "pay pupils," apparently, were not excused from the routine of household duties required of the dependent girls.

From October 15 to March 15 the girls arose at six o'clock. During the other months of the school year they got up at five

LITTLE THEATRE, FORMERLY THE CHAPEL

o'clock and had breakfast at six. In the spring and early autumn school began at eight o'clock in the morning. There was a recess from 11:30 to 1:30 to enable the girls to eat their dinners and do their midday chores. Classes reassembled at 1:30 and were dismissed at 5 P. M. In the winter the afternoon session ended at 4 o'clock. The study period was from 7 until 9 P. M.

While the rules of the School were rigidly enforced so far as the pupils were concerned, their rights as individuals were safe-guarded and the democratic spirit of the institution, early established, was constantly maintained. One of the by-laws provided that "No corporal punishment shall be inflicted under any circumstances nor shall mode of discipline calculated to degrade the pupil be adopted. All cases of delinquency occurring under any subordinate, and requiring more than reprimand, shall be reported to the principal; and all cases of more than ordinary obstinacy shall be by him reported to the executive committee." Another rule specified that "No difference shall be made between the children of the principal, the several members of the faculty, and the pupils, in the accommodations at the table."

From the beginning of the School care was taken to record the manifest characteristics of the pupils, the nature of the schooling they had been given prior to their admission, and the progress they made in the Orphan School from year to year. Examples of entries in the register follow:

> Martha Jane ——— was "Wild and rather hard to govern, but very promising notwithstanding. She will make a fine scholar if she perseveres."
> Sarah ——— "Read and spelled a little, very careless in her dress and negligent of duty; fond of play, yet sprightly and of good capacity. She does better in the school room than in the house. Sings well."
> Eliza Jane ——— "Reads well; has studied geography and arithmetic some; rather sprightly, cynical, complaining, fault-finding and given to tattling. She gets her lessons better than she discharges her domestic duties."

One is tempted to observe that, all the circumstances con-

sidered, these were about average girls and amid the distractions of a more modern environment would not have been rated as particularly subnormal.

However, notwithstanding the physical discomforts suffered and the rigid disciplinary method strictly adhered to, the health of the pupils generally speaking was about as good as that in modern boarding schools, the girls were happy, and in the main builded characters which formed the foundations of many useful lives. Some of these early graduates became conspicuously successful in various fields of usefulness, many of them wives and mothers whose influence for good is still vital. Following the policy originally established, it was the custom as far as possible to induce the pupils to prepare themselves for teaching. As the close of the School approached, from year to year, the trustees took steps, by advertising and otherwise, to find positions for those of the girls who were thus trained.

At the close of the school year 1870-71, Professor R. A. Broadhurst, after thirteen years of self-sacrificing labor, resigned the position of principal and went to Camden Point, Missouri, to establish a school for orphan girls which the brotherhood of that State had projected. Unable to secure a successor to Professor Broadhurst immediately, the School during the following year was conducted under the joint control of Miss Belle Ballou, a graduate of the institution, and Miss Cornelia Oldham (later Mrs. Smith Hansford), who for several years had been the teacher of music. Mrs. Hansford is still living and speaks with enthusiasm and fondness of the years which she spent at the Orphan School. The hardships of the early days, shared by teachers and pupils alike, she now regards as having been blessings in disguise. During this year General W. T. Withers, of Lexington, was elected to the board of trustees to succeed L. B. Wilkes. Elder J. S. Shouse, on account of ill health, resigned as financial agent. W. F. Patterson, ever faithful and willing and evidently competent to perform almost any duty relating to the School, was chosen to succeed Elder Shouse as solicitor of funds.

At the meeting of the board of trustees May 25, 1872, the death of L. B. Crutcher was announced and Wm. H. Bailey was elected to succeed him. Resolutions were adopted by the board of trustees as follows:

> "Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from earth his faithful servant and our much-beloved brother, Lewis B. Crutcher, who has been a member of this board from the origin of the institution, be it resolved—
>
> "That we have ever recognized in our deceased brother a pre-eminently honest and candid man, a liberal friend of the Orphan School and a most exemplary Christian.
>
> "That while we feel our institution has suffered a serious loss in his death, we thank God for his long-continued and efficient service on this board and for the edifying remembrance of his long and faithful life."

At the same session Miss Belle Fitzpatrick was elected principal at a salary of $1,400. She was a graduate of Daughters College, conducted at Harrodsburg by the noted educator John Augustus Williams, and had herself established Warrendale College at Georgetown.

In July, 1873, the year of the great panic, the cash and invested endowment of the school aggregated $57,350. The income from all sources during the school year 1872-73 was $10,327.99.

For some reason nowhere disclosed there is no record of the sessions of the board of trustees between June 16, 1873, and July 21, 1875. At the meeting November 24, 1875, official notice was taken of the death of Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton, which occurred January 28 of that year. Evidently, Doctor Pinkerton's active interest in the affairs of the Orphan School had practically ceased with the beginning of the Civil War. For years prior to the commencement of hostilities he had been a pronounced anti-slavery advocate. When war was declared he plunged into the heated controversies of the period with all the ardor of his being and finally sought and obtained a commission as surgeon in the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry. His army career, due to ill health, was brief.

Immediately prior to the beginning of the Civil War

Doctor Pinkerton was induced by John B. Bowman to accept the chair of English Literature in Kentucky University, founded by Bowman and then located at Harrodsburg. This position he resigned at the close of hostilities, against the pronounced opposition of Mr. Bowman, because he feared that his partisan activities during the war had aroused antagonisms which would prove detrimental to the university. This conviction, no doubt, influenced him to discontinue his active relations with the Orphan School. The vacancy in the board of trustees caused by his death was filled by the election of James L. Neal, of Mercer County.

For some time prior to the meeting of the board of trustees held in January, 1876, there had been discussion of the expressed desire of trustees and friends of the School to adopt some plan whereby its management would remain in the hands of the Christian Church in Kentucky. This was plainly the purpose of Doctor Pinkerton when he first announced his intention of founding such an institution. When he wrote to Alexander Campbell, in 1846, that he had for four years been "meditating the establishment of an extensive female orphan school," he stated at the same time that it was not his intention to make the brethren responsible for its failure, but if it succeeded, he said, "the Churches of Christ shall have the credit." The responsibility of erecting and maintaining the School was promptly accepted by the Churches of Christ and those congregations known as Christian Churches, and throughout the years intervening they had continued loyal to the assumed trust, but no provision had been made in the articles of incorporation to insure their control of the School. In 1875 and the year following the trustees, looking forward to an early extension of the School equipment, evidently deemed it both discreet and expedient to more securely fix the management of the School exclusively in the brotherhood of these churches. Accordingly, in January of the latter year, Trustees Patterson, Rogers and Shouse were named a committee to secure an amendment to the charter which would provide, in substance that "No one shall at any time be eligible as a trustee of this institution who is

MISS BELLE FITZPATRICK

Principal, 1872-1877

not a member in good standing of some regularly organized congregation of the body of people now known as The Disciples or the Christian Church in Kentucky."

The trustees at this time were: R. C. Ricketts, chairman; Rev. John S. Shouse, pastor of the Christian Church at Midway, secretary; William M. Shipp, treasurer; W. F. Patterson, A. S. Hibler, James M. Starks, Andrew Steele, P. P. Parrish, W. T. Withers, W. E. Rogers, T. M. Parrish, and John W. McGarvey.

The following July, at the annual meeting of the board, John W. McGarvey was elected chairman; P. P. Parish, secretary; Andrew Steele, chairman of the executive committee.

SAMUEL P. LUCY

Principal, 1877-1884

CHAPTER IX

Miss Belle Fitzpatrick, Principal, Resigns—Samuel P. Lucy, of Iowa, Elected to Succeed Her—Principal Lucy Dies—Miss Liccie Corbin Chosen Principal—Death of Andrew Steele—W. F. Patterson Resigns—Mark Collis Elected Chairman of Board—Contracts Let for New Building—"Parrish Hall" Completed—School Crowded—Death of Thompson M. Parrish.

MISS BELLE FITZPATRICK, principal of the School for five years, resigned that position in April, 1877, because of declining health. The board accepted her resignation with regret. A resolution was adopted which expressed appreciation "of the able, earnest, faithful and satisfactory manner in which she had discharged her laborious and responsible duties."

At the time of her resignation Miss Fitzpatrick tendered to the School for immediate acceptance the sum of $2,000 on condition that she be paid an annuity of $120.00. This offer was gratefully accepted and the board at once created The Belle Fitzpatrick Scholarship, which at her death was to be at the disposal of the elders of the Christian Church of Maysville, Kentucky.

Samuel P. Lucy, a professor in Oskaloosa College, Iowa, was elected to succeed Miss Fitzpatrick as principal and Mrs. Lucy was chosen matron of the school.

Following the election of the new principal, and confronted by constantly increasing applications for the admittance of needy and worthy girls, the trustees determined to make plans for erecting another building. The structure now known as Pinkerton Hall, well built and efficient within its limits, was crowded far beyond its capacity. In July, 1877, Chairman McGarvey and Trustees Rickets, Shouse, Patterson and Shipp were appointed a committee to plan for raising a fund to be known as "The Building Fund of the Kentucky Female Orphan School." The task of collecting the proposed fund

lagged and evidently no organized soliciting was done until after the April meeting of 1881, when Rev. John S. Shouse, of Midway, was employed to seek subscriptions for the new building.

Professor Lucy, the principal, died June 20, 1884. Miss Liccie Corbin, who had been associated with him as teacher of the second grade, was chosen to succeed him. She was a native of Pendleton County, a graduate of "old" Hamilton College, and had organized and taught "The Bee Hive," a widely-known private school at Cynthiana, before accepting employment as a teacher at the Orphan School.

Between April 15, 1885, and October 16, 1889, there were three noteworthy changes in the personnel of the trustees. The first was the election of Mark Collis as a member of the board, on the date first named. He had for four years been pastor of the Christian Church at Midway. Seven years later he was chosen chairman of the board, and at this writing he is nearing his forty-fifth year of service as trustee, thirty-seven years as chairman of the board. October 17, 1888, William F. Patterson, thirty-nine years a member of the board of trustees, and the last survivor of the list of petitioners for the original charter, resigned. In October, 1889, Andrew Steele died. He was 69 years of age, an elder in New Union Church and had been a member of the board of trustees of the Orphan School thirty-one years. Resolutions of respect adopted by the executive committee declared that—

> "Whereas our beloved brother, Andrew Steele, one of the earliest friends of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, and one of the oldest members of the board of trustees and of the executive committee, has been called to his eternal reward; and
>
> "Whereas in his connection with the board and the executive committee he manifested earnestness, wisdom and devotion rarely equaled, and,
>
> "Whereas, apart from his official connection with the institution, his interest in the orphan, for whose benefit this school, in the providence of God, was founded, was most constant; be it resolved—
>
> "1. That, while bowing in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, we deeply feel the almost irreparable loss we have sustained.

MISS LICCIE CORBIN

Principal, 1884-1903

"2. That these resolutions be entered with the minutes of our present meeting, and a copy of them be forwarded to the esteemed widow of our departed brother."

Andrew Steele was succeeded on the board by his son, Patterson Steele, who was a member for eighteen years.

William F. Patterson died at Canon City, Colorado, January 30, 1892, aged 75 years, and was buried in Denver. He was a son of James Patterson, who came to Kentucky from Virginia with other pioneers and settled on Elkhorn Creek, in Woodford County, near what is now known as Moore's Mill. William F. Patterson married Miss Susan Pepper, of Frankfort, whom he survived. The Orphan School never had a more self-sacrificing friend than William F. Patterson. The records of the sessions of the board of trustees show that there were few important committees of which he was not a member, often he was made chairman of committees to which were committed transactions of deep concern, and frequently he was asked personally to undertake tasks which called for the exercise of ability, discretion and loyalty. For many years he lived with his nephews, Colvin and Terah H. Patterson, near Midway. The latter, in a letter written November 25, 1929, says Mr. Patterson was so absorbed with the affairs of the Orphan School that he most of the time seemed oblivious of everything else, even his own physical comfort. Often he would leave home in the morning, in his buggy, to attend to some duty in connection with the school, be diverted from his course during the day and walk home in the evening, leaving his horse hitched either at the school or in front of the Midway Christian Church. He walked all over that section of the country in search of orphan girls who were entitled to admittance to the School or seeking to promote the welfare of girls who were graduates and in need of fatherly counsel. "I remember," says Mr. T. H. Patterson, "that his chief associates in his labors for years were Andrew Steele, John S. Shouse and Tom and Phil. Parrish."

The board of trustees, in January, 1893, taking action on the death of Mr. Patterson, adopted a set of resolutions in

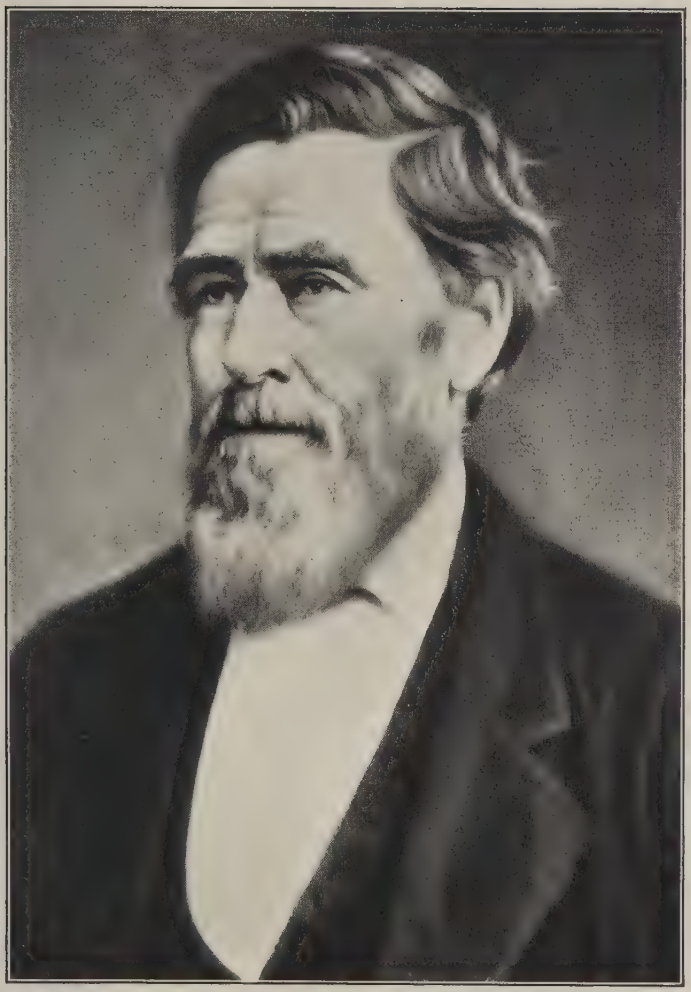
which he was described as "a man who gave his most earnest thought and energies to this institution, whose activity and liberality secured much of our present endowment, whose heart was full of love for the orphan and whose constant care was to promote her best interests."

Plans made in 1877 to raise funds for the erection of another building had met with poor success. Nearly fourteen years later, with Pinkerton Hall still badly over-crowded and teachers and pupils alike enduring severe hardships, but happy and hopeful, and living within the means at hand, there were renewed efforts to increase the permanent endowment and secure funds for enlarged or additional accomodations.

In the autumn of 1890, after prolonged negotiations, it was deemed expedient to enter into a joint arrangement with Kentucky University, and the College of the Bible to employ a financial agent to solicit funds for the three institutions. Rev. John S. Shouse again undertook this work. This plan did not prove practicable. In less than a year the trustees of the Orphan School were again casting about for ways and means of securing the building so sorely needed. There had been much discussion about the feasibility of enlarging or remodeling what is now known as Pinkerton Hall in order to provide additional dormitory space, but this was abandoned and at the January session of the board in 1890, it was resolved to "erect suitable buildings, apart from our present building, as soon as sufficient means can be secured; that all contributions received without conditions, and all surplus funds at the end of every year, be added to the building fund."

At the time of the annual meeting of the board in July, 1892, the trustees felt that the time had arrived for something positive to be done with regard to the proposed building. Mark Collis was elected chairman of the board, Alex. Dunlap, secretary, and the executive committee selected was composed of P. P. Parish, T. M. Parrish, Alex. Dunlap, Henry Halley, Mark Collis, Patterson Steele and W. M. Shipp. On motion of T. M. Parrish, the following resolution was adopted:

"That Brother Collis be appointed a committee to select two



WILLIAM F. PATTERSON

> others, in or out of the board, to locate and plan a building to be erected near or adjacent to the present building, with a capacity to accommodate sixty additional pupils; this committee to report at the January meeting."

At the January, 1893, meeting of the board this committee reported progress and in June following, at a meeting held in Lexington with Chairman Collis, contracts were let for the building later named Parrish Hall, in honor of James Ware Parrish. T. M. Parrish was made chairman of the building committee.

Parrish Hall was begun late in 1893 and completed in 1895, at a cost of $25,000. Funds for its erection were subscribed by members of the Christian Church throughout the State. The new building, although it was immediately occupied in its entirety, gave great relief from the crowded conditions in what was commonly referred to as "the Old Building," subsequently named in honor of Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton, and afterward utilized principally for dormitory purposes. Parrish Hall, three stories and basement, contained space for the administrative offices, reception rooms, sleeping accommodations for faculty and some of the pupils, kitchen and dining room. Additional accommodations were thus provided for eighty pupils. Approximately 100 were then enrolled.

The report of the treasurer at the July meeting of the board disclosed aggregate assets to the amount of $201,229.11. Receipts for the year were $13,493.58; disbursements, $12,-254.20.

During the ensuing four years the Orphan School adhered to its course, conserving its resources, and recording constantly increasing lists of applications for the admission of pupils. By April, 1897, the agitation for additional building equipment for chapel, class rooms, library and society purposes became insistant. One hundred and twenty pupils were enrolled and others clamoring for admittance could not comfortably be accommodated. The executive committee was instructed to at once devise ways and means of raising money with which to erect what was afterward referred to generally as an academic

building. Arrangements were made with Mark Collis, chairman of the board of trustees, to devote a part of his time to soliciting gifts in cash or pledges for the endowment fund or for the new building.

The minutes of the July, 1902, session of the board took notice of the death of Thompson M. Parrish. The resolutions adopted stated that "We deplore the loss of our friend and colaborer who for over thirty years gave us his counsel and co-operation in the management of the sacred trust confided to us by the fathers and founders of this institution. We bear our testimony to his fidelity and wisdom as a member of the board of trustees."

PARRISH HALL

CHAPTER X

Miss Liccie Corbin, Principal, Resigns—Miss Ella Johnson Elected Miss Mannie Powell, First Woman Elected Trustee—Other Women Chosen—Alumnae Association Formed to Raise Funds for Academic Building—John P. Starks Elected Trustee—Controversy Over Name of School—Miss Johnson Collects $50,000 for Proposed New Building.

MISS LICCIE CORBIN, for nineteen years principal of the Orphan School, and who prior to her election as principal had taught in the School for six years, tendered her resignation at the April, 1903, meeting of the board of trustees.

The board, accepting the resignation, paid her this tribute: "Miss Corbin discharged her duties with the greatest fidelity. As a teacher she has been not only thorough but has brought out the best that was in the pupils and has always given them a larger view of life and duty. As a principal her executive ability has been very marked in the excellent discipline of the institution. As she now at her own earnest request lays down the burden she has carried during the best of her life, we trust that the memories of her beautiful service in the education and training for orphan girls will be a constant source of satisfaction to her."

Miss Ella Johnson, a native of Anderson County, Kentucky, an alumna of Christian College, Camden Point, Missouri, and of Valparaiso University, Indiana, was elected principal and teacher of the fifth grade to succeed Miss Corbin. She had been a member of the faculty of the School since 1896.

The board of trustees, in 1894, introduced an innovation by electing a woman trustee. This originated with Rev. John S. Shouse, who had given the subject careful consideration and had reached the conclusion that the managing board of a school for girls should have the counsel and advice of women who were capable, sympathetic and experienced. The proposition encountered no opposition and a position on the board was first

tendered to Miss Mannie Powell, of Frankfort, who declined the honor. Mrs. Louella Wilcox St. Clair, president of Hamilton College, Lexington, was then chosen. She accepted and served until 1911. Other women subsequently elected were Mrs. Reuben B. Hutchcraft, of Paris, in 1905; Mrs. Charles Allen Thomas, of Lexington, in 1910; Mrs. John T. Gay, of Woodford County, in 1912; Mrs. M. L. Montgomery, of Cynthiana; Mrs. George Snyder, of Mt. Sterling, in 1925; and Miss Mary Vance, of Lexington, in 1927. Other women were elected but did not accept.

An important change in the academic department of the School was made in 1909. For many years instruction had been given by grades. Each teacher, regardless of special qualifications, was required to teach every subject in which the pupils composing her grade were given instruction. Miss Johnson, the new principal, advocated the more modern method of instruction by subjects. The trustees appointed a committee, of which Mrs. St. Clair was chairman, to give consideration to the proposed change and to report with recommendation. The change in method was recommended. The first faculty election under the new system of instruction resulted as follows: Miss Ella Johnson, Science; Miss Minnie Botts and Miss Sarah West, English; Miss Katherine West, History; Miss Lucy Peterson, Mathematics; Miss Betty Berry, Latin; Miss Hattie Mountjoy, Science (assistant); Miss Bettie Boyd, Music.

During the fifteen years following April, 1897, when the subject of erecting an academic building was first broached, discussions and projected plans relating to its consummation were frequent and numerous. One suggestion which was adopted with enthusiasm was the formation of an alumnae association with the raising of funds with which to provide an academic building, to be known as Alumnae Memorial Hall, as its primary objective. Professor Frank C. Button was elected president of the alumnae association. Professor Button was the only male pupil graduated by the Orphan School. He was enrolled in 1880, when his mother was elected a teacher there,

and he graduated in 1882, but under the rules could not be given a diploma. Later he attended Transylvania College and the College of the Bible. Subsequently, he established Morehead Normal School as a church school, Corbin (Ky.) Academy, and Bethany (Va.) Institute. From September 1, 1923, to September 1, 1929, he was president of the State Normal School at Morehead, Ky. In 1914, he was elected a trustee of the Kentucky Female Orphan School.

After four years trial of the plan adopted by the alumnae association it was abandoned as impractical. President Button, in April 1915, appeared before the board of trustees and stated that the association wanted to surrender to the board the funds which had been collected, with request that the trustees devise more effective means of prosecuting the work of securing money for the new building. The board agreed to undertake the task and determined to put a solicitor in the field with the purpose of raising a minimum of $50,000 for an academic building and $200,000 additional for the permanent endowment fund. There were then 149 girls enrolled and every possible foot of dormitory space was occupied. The sleeping quarters in both Pinkerton Hall and Parrish Hall were crowded, with six to eight girls in rooms designed for four.

Efforts to find some one outside of the school organization who was competent and available for the position of solicitor proving fruitless, Miss Johnson, the principal, undertook to devote as much of her time as she could to the task. By April, 1921, she had collected cash contributions to the amount of $50,000 and the board felt that it could safely proceed with the building program. Miss Johnson was requested to continue her canvass for donations. A building committee was appointed, composed of Chairman Collis, R. R. Giltner, Dr. Ben. F. Parrish (who had been elected to succeed his uncle, Philomen P. Parrish, deceased), and Frank C. Button.

At the meeting of the board in January, 1922, the trustees were given further encouragement in their progressive plans. Meeting with them, by invitation, was Mr. John P. Starks, of Louisville, who four years previously had been elected trustee

but could not at that time accept the position. He had already contributed, through Miss Johnson, $2,500 to the fund for the proposed academic building, and in October, 1921, had established the James Madison Starks $5,000 scholarship. At this meeting there was exhaustive discussion of the building problem. The building committee, before adjournment, was instructed to proceed with its plans. Bids for constructing the building were opened in October, 1922. The cost of labor and materials, since the scope of the improvement had first been outlined, had increased tremendously and the trustees evidently were not prepared for the figures presented by the competing contractors. The lowest bid was $160,000. The proposition, in its new phase, was taken under consideration until the April meeting of the board, 1923, when a motion to postpone building operations until a future date, because of insufficient funds, was adopted with but little debate. In the meantime, John T. Vance was made secretary and treasurer of the School and John P. Starks, of Louisville, had accepted membership on the board of trustees.

At this meeting Mrs. Gay presented to the board a subject which for some time had been a topic of discussion among trustees, former graduates and others interested in the School. This was a proposition to change the name of the institution. Mrs. Gay moved that the board take some definite steps toward complying with what seemed to be a reasonable demand for a new name, more in harmony with modern usages and with the wishes of many persons, men and women, who were devoted to the Orphan School. This motion was seconded by Mrs. Thomas. Mr. Starks offered a substitute motion which provided that the chairman appoint a committee of three to consider the subject and report at the next meeting of the board. This motion prevailed and Mr. Starks was named chairman of the committee, with Mrs. Gay and Doctor Ben. F. Parrish as associate members.

The committee on change of name of the School made an exhaustive report, with recommendations, at the meeting of the board of trustees in July following. Efforts had been

PATTERSON HEATING PLANT

made, by correspondence and otherwise, to ascertain the views and desires of former graduates and others who had the welfare of the institution at heart. There were various objections presented to the name Kentucky Female Orphan School. The word Kentucky, it was urged in the first place, was misleading. It tended to create the impression that the School was one of the group of charitable institutions supported by the Commonwealth, when as a matter of fact the State made no contribution toward its maintenance and had nothing to do with it. The word "female", it was insisted, was obsolete and unnecessary. The word "orphan" was the source of the most emphatic objections. Many of the graduates of the School, according to reports, had found that the social stigma which, to a measureable degree, attached to some of the old-time "orphan homes", followed them after they left "K. F. O. S." Others complained that their diplomas from the Kentucky Female Orphan School, when submitted with their applications for positions as teachers, had more often than otherwise been an embarrassment, rather than an aid to them, and they were frequently compelled, even in their own State, to resort to extraordinary means to prove their fitness for teaching.

Arguments to the contrary, however, were appealing. Outstanding women who had graduated from the Kentucky Female Orphan School in past years, and some of the more recent alumnae, were attached to the name as it was and expressed objection to making any changes whatever. The most forceful opposition to the proposed change of name, perhaps, was based upon the theory that the principal appeal for the financial support which had come to the school from the beginning, and which had attracted and held the active and devoted interest of many splendid men throughout long periods of years, had been the fact—fundamental with the founders—that the School was established primarily to educate worthy orphan girls and prepare them for useful lives, and that the elimination of the word "orphan" would in all probability destroy, in an important and material sense, the most valuable asset in the hands of those who were seeking to extend the field of the School's operations.

Certain members of the board of trustees who were not committed positively, one way or another, on the question, were disposed to accede to what seemed to be a reasonable request of numerous old graduates and friends of the school, provided something tangible could be done "to preserve the loyalties, traditions and associations of the old name."

During the controversy many names were proposed, among them, Christian Church Girls College, Midway School for Girls, Female Orphan School, Pinkerton-Parrish School for Girls, Parrish-Pinkerton School for Girls, Christian Church Girls School, Girls Junior College, Woodford Collegiate School, Woodford Collegiate Institute.

The report of the committee was signed by two of the three members. Doctor Ben F. Parrish, the third member, who did not sign it, presented no minority opinion. The report stated that, "yielding to none in their interest in, and their love for, the School and its future, and with due regard for the feelings of the young women who had gone forth as graduates, and in view of the greater institution which you are praying and hoping for, and feeling that a new interest and a new enthusiasm might be awakened in behalf of the institution if a new name, facing the new day, should be given, at the same time preserving all the traditions and memories of the old name," and further, "in view of the many good and valid reasons advanced for the elimination of the words 'Kentucky', 'Female' and 'Orphan' " the committee recommended that an entirely new name be adopted and the institution in the future be known as "Woodford Collegiate Institute," and that on all stationery, catalogues and other printed matter there be inserted also the words "Formerly the Kentucky Female Orphan School, Founded in 1849 by the Christian Church."

The report of the committee, submitted to a vote, was approved, but this action was followed by further discussion, the outgrowth apparently not so much of opposition to a change of name, but to the name proposed by the committee. Upon reconsideration, a motion to continue the committee with request

that it propose another name at the next meeting of the board, was adopted.

The report of the committee on change of name, made at the October meeting, 1923, was again signed by only two members, Mr. Starks and Mrs. Gay. The committee, it was stated, had continued its study and had consulted many persons not only capable of giving advice but who were real friends of the institution. "Your committee realizes," the report conceded, "that whatever name may be given your school, it will always be known as 'the orphan school,' and that it should be, and all want it to continue to be known as 'the Orphan School'." The report, after rehearsing the arguments which at the previous meeting had been presented for and against a change of name, made a recommendation not different essentially from the one first offered. The name then proposed by the committee was Woodford Collegiate School (instead of Woodford Collegiate Institute), but with a decided modification in the language intended to "preserve the traditions," etc., of the school. It was proposed that on all printed matter bearing the new name there be inserted, "Formerly the Kentucky Female Orphan School, Founded in 1849 by Doctor L. L. Pinkerton, James Ware Parrish and Their Co-workers, and the Midway Christian Church."

These recommendations evidently precipitated more discussion of a controversial nature than had followed the presentation of the first report. Various names not already suggested were offered for consideration, motions and substitute motions were made and abandoned. Finally it was determined to postpone further discussion of the perplexing subject until the next meeting of the board of trustees. The question, however, did not arise again until the meeting held three years later, October 20, 1926, when it was revived and an enlarged committee was requested to give the proposition further consideration and report its conclusions. To the committee already composed of Mr. Starks, Mrs. Gay and Doctor Parrish were added the names of Mrs. Reuben B. Hutchcraft, Mrs. George Snyder, Henry M. Johnson, Zach. C. Offutt and Samuel D. Pinkerton.

This committee, in a majority report presented October 19, 1927, signed by John P. Starks, M. S. Barker, Zach C. Offutt and Mrs. John T. Gay, recommended that "the name Fincastle School be adopted as its new name, and the old name be preserved on letter heads, stationery, catalogues and bulletins by printing along with the name 'Formerly the Kentucky Female Orphan School, Founded in 1847'."

Doctor Ben. F. Parrish offered a minority report signed by himself and Mrs. Chas. Allen Thomas, which proposed that "Midway School For Girls" be substituted for "Fincastle School". A motion to postpone further consideration of the question until the next meeting was lost. The vote on the minority report was eight to nine against it. The majority report was approved by a vote of twelve to four, and on motion its adoption was made unanimous. Formal change in the name of the School has not yet been made.

CHAPTER XI

Starks Hall and Alumnae Hall Erected—John P. Starks and Zach C. Offutt Make Large Gifts—Graham-Giltner Library and Offutt Chapel Erected—John T. Hughes' Bequest of $193,000 Available —E. C. Riley Elected Promotional Secretary—Building Program Totals $373,180.

JOHN P. STARKS, at the meeting of the board of trustees held in October, 1923, moved that a committee of three, with R. R. Giltner, of Eminence, as chairman, be appointed to devise ways and means of raising money for the erection of the proposed new academic building. The motion prevailed and Chairman Collis named Mr. Starks and Maxwell S. Barker, of Louisville, recently added to the board, to complete the committee.

A special meeting of the board of trustees, by request of this committee, was held November 30, 1923, to receive its report. The committee requested consideration of three propositions:

1. To make plans for beginning work on the proposed new building at once.

2. To increase the membership of the board of trustees from eighteen to twenty-eight.

3. To take action with respect to an offer made by John P. Starks to give $40,000 to the building fund, provided $40,000 additional be underwritten, or otherwise secured, by the board of trustees by January 1, 1925.

The report of the committee was immediately and unanimously approved and it was determined to proceed with building operations. Trustees Starks and Barker were added to the building committee, which previously consisted of Chairman Collis, R. R. Giltner, Mrs. Mountjoy, Dr. B. F. Parrish and F. C. Button. Mr. Barker was requested to secure the proposed change in the charter increasing the membership of the board of trustees, and also to provide that the amount of prop-

erty which the board might hold on behalf of the School be without limit.

The board of trustees, without delay, began to formulate plans for a systematic canvass for funds with which to insure enjoyment of the proposed gift of $40,000 by Mr. Starks. At the meeting of trustees in April, 1924, Rev. William J. Clarke, of Sparta, Ky., was elected financial director. Under the terms of his employment he was to visit all sections of the State and prosecute a vigorous campaign for contributions for the building and endowment funds of the Orphan School. Mr. John C. Mountjoy, who had for some time been field agent of the institution, was engaged to continue as an associate of Mr. Clarke.

Commencement Day at the Kentucky Female Orphan School in June, 1924, was a notable occasion. It was "Home Coming Day," also. The center of attraction was the long-talked about, long-hoped for "academic building", the dream of years, now known as "Starks Hall", under construction and to be dedicated that day. A large assemblage, including numerous "old girls" and interested friends of the school from far and near, witnessed the elaborate exercises.

"Starks Hall" is an imposing building, modern in construction and equipment and admirably planned for the purposes which it was intended to serve. On the first floor are a general study hall, capable of accommodating 200 pupils, private study rooms for advanced pupils, lecture rooms for the Department of Natural Sciences, the Department of English and the Bible Study classes. Space for the the business offices is also at present allotted on this floor. Conspicuous on the ground floor is the Graham-Giltner Library, containing 3,500 volumes of miscellaneous literature, current magazines, etc. This library was provided by a gift of $5,000 by Mrs. Theodosia Lyons, of Louisville, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Mary Graham, and an additional gift of $5,000 by Mr. Robert R. Giltner, of Eminence, Ky., a member of the board of trustees.

On the second floor is "Offutt Chapel", an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500, which was donated as a permanent

STARKS HALL

memorial of Zach C. and Maggie Wells Offutt, also class rooms for the Department of Latin, the Department of English, the Department of Mathematics, and for the seventh and eighth grades. The third floor is devoted to class rooms for the Departments of Music and Mathematics and the Commercial School. In the basement are the Chemical and Physical Laboratory, Biological Laboratory, Domestic Science and Art Laboratory and the gymnasium.

At the July, 1924, meeting of the board of trustees, on motion of John T. Vance, the new building was officially named "Starks Hall", in honor of James Madison Starks, an early trustee of the Orphan School and father of John P. Starks. At this meeting Rev. Mark Collis was re-elected chairman of the board of trustees; J. T. Vance, secretary and treasurer; Mark Collis, B. F. Parrish, R. R. Giltner, Ernest Dunlap, J. T. Vance, Ed. R. Prewitt, executive committee.

Starks Hall was not yet completed, and it was not certain that a fund sufficient to meet the conditions of the offer of $40,000 made by Mr. Starks would be subscribed, but the evident requirements of the School were such, and confidence in the future under the newly aroused and aggressive spirit of the trustees was so great, that the building committee at this meeting was instructed to proceed at once to develop plans and specifications for the contemplated Alumnae Memorial Hall, designed to provide accommodations for dormitory, dining room and kitchen purposes. The sixteenth of October, authority was given the building committee to let a contract for its erection.

January 16, 1925, there was a special meeting of the board of trustees, called particularly to hear reports relating to the School's finances. Chairman Giltner, of the building fund committee, announced that contributions received during the year had been sufficient to enable the committee to claim the sum of $40,000 conditionally offered to the School by Mr. Starks. These contributions had come from churches, Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor Societies, individuals and various social organizations. Probably never before had the Kentucky Female Orphan School been so widely advertised as it had been

by this extensive canvass for funds for building purposes. Chairman Giltner made the further announcement that Mr. Starks had given an additional sum of $20,000, estimated as the amount necessary to fully equip Starks Hall for occupancy.

Following the report of the building fund committee, Mrs. Gay moved the adoption of the following resolution:

> "Resolved, That this board extends to Mr. John P. Starks lasting appreciation and gratitude for his assistance in the School's development, especially for his gift of $60,000 this year, which has been the direct cause of the remarkable achievements of the past twelve months."

Enthusiasm with respect to the building program continued unabated. At the April meeting, 1925, the executive committee was authorized to borrow $100,000 with which to pay for construction then under way and the trustees present agreed to underwrite or be responsible for $150.00 each, in the aggregate $3,000, for furnishing rooms in Alumnae Hall. In October, Mr. Vance, the secretary and treasurer, made a detailed report of the cost of building operations in 1924-1925, as follows:

Starks Hall and equipment	$185,558.61
Alumnae Hall and equipment	172,538.81
Water tower and mains	7,361.88
Patterson Heating Plant extensions	4,638.48
Roads, walks, etc.	3,082.26
Total	$373,180.04

The total indebtedness, in excess of cash on hand and pledges unpaid or not due, was $58,000. To liquidate the outstanding obligations, it was decided to borrow $58,000 from cash receipts in the treasury to the credit of the John T. Hughes bequest. This legacy, which netted the School $193,000 and was an undesignated gift, was allotted to the permanent endowment fund.

Alumnae Hall, named in honor of graduates of the school, was completed in 1925. It is a commodious building and was designed, in its original plans and specifications, to supply

ALUMNAE HALL

dormitory and culinary facilities which the increased scholastic equipment in Starks Hall would make necessary. On the first floor are reception rooms and bed rooms. The second and third floors are also devoted to dormitory purposes, with hospital space on the second floor. The dining room, sufficient to accommodate 450 pupils at one time, the kitchen, cold-storage facilities, etc., are in the basement, which is airy and well lighted.

Rev. W. J. Clarke, in January, 1926, resigned the position of financial director and Edgar C. Riley, of Lexington, was elected to the newly created office of promotional secretary, a position similar to one which he had recently held with Transylvania College. In July the body which had been known as the building fund committee was reorganized and designated the permanent fund reserve committee. Its principal duty was to direct the activities of the promotional secretary. The members of this committee were Robert R. Giltner, chairman, John P. Starks, M. S. Barker, Zach. C. Offutt, Henry M. Johnson, John T. Vance.

John T. Vance, secretary and treasurer, died March 4, 1927. He was for 26 years a trustee of the School, for nine years a member of the executive committee, for thirteen years secretary and for five years secretary and treasurer. Outstanding in the service he rendered to the School was the skillful and painstaking manner in which he handled its finances during the period covered by its extraordinary building operations in 1924 and 1925. This was emphasized by the committee on resolutions, composed of Chairman Mark Collis, F. M. Tinder and Doctor B. F. Parrish, which said:

> "In his relations with the School Mr. Vance was wise in counsel, efficient in business and untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the Institution. His regard for others made co-operation with him a source of pleasure. The work of the School was looked upon by him as service rendered to Christ.
>
> "In the many years of their association with Mr. Vance the Trustees realized that his sterling Christian character was a most valuable asset to the School and to all of its purposes. Not only the Trustees, but the entire faculty and household, including the pupils, felt the influence of his splendid life."

Miss Mary Vance, daughter of Mr. John T. Vance, was designated temporary treasurer. At the ensuing July meeting of the board of trustees she was elected to succeed him as a member of the board and was chosen secretary and treasurer. She held the position of trustee until disqualified by a rule which does not permit a salaried official of the institution to be at the same time a trustee.

GROUP OF TRUSTEES AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS, 1930

CHAPTER XII

Surveys of Academic and Administrative Departments—Administrative and Academic Departments Created—Change in Method of Caring for Funds—Largely Increased Budget for Current Expenses—Sallie Cannon Starks Foundation, $100,000, Initiated.

FOR several years, at different sessions of the board of trustees, there had been informal discussions relative to the necessity for surveys of the administrative and business routine of the School, as well as of the methods employed in the academic departments. In July, 1926, a committee, composed of John P. Starks, Henry M. Johnson and Robert R. Giltner, was appointed to give consideration to this subject and report with recommendations. This committee, at the annual meeting July 20, 1927, recommended that in the future the office in Starks Hall be made the headquarters for all business and promotional routine and transactions, and further, that a survey of the academic department of the School be made, before July, 1928, by the General Educational Board, working through the Department of Education at Frankfort. These recommendations were approved.

The permanent fund reserve committee, composed of Robert R. Giltner, John P. Starks, M. S. Barker, Zach C. Offutt, and Henry M. Johnson, made its first annual report at this meeting. During the year ended June 30, Mr. Riley, the promotional secretary, working under the direction of this committee, secured an aggregate of $118,300 pledged in annuities or real estate.

The survey of the academic department which was ordered at the annual meeting of the board of trustees in 1927 was conducted by Floyd W. Reeves, of the Bureau of School Service of the University of Kentucky, it having been found that the survey could not be made as originally proposed under the direction of the State Department of Education. Professor Reeves was assisted by a staff from the University of Kentucky,

and Professor E. E. Bratcher, superintendent of schools at Shelbyville, Kentucky. The report of this survey was laid before the board at its annual meeting in July, 1928. It resulted in no immediate changes of a revolutionary nature in the conduct of the academic department of the School, but placed in the hands of the trustees for the first time a comprehensive exhibit of all phases of the course of instruction pursued and enabled them to proceed more intelligently with the improvements which they had under contemplation, and which the growth of the institution rendered imperative. At this meeting committees were also appointed to apply for needed amendments to the charter, and to draft new by-laws which would be in harmony with the charter as amended and with certain modifications in the administrative and teaching routine which were to be introduced the following year.

At the usual spring meeting of the board of trustees held April 24, 1929, a positive change was made in the management of the School. Prior thereto the details of both the administrative and academic departments rested upon one individual, who discharged the duties of both superintendent of business affairs on the premises and head of the teaching staff. At this session of the board the separate positions of superintendent and principal were created. The principal, it was contemplated, would be subordinate to the superintendent, but would be directly in charge of the academic department and thus relieving the superintendent of a large share of rapidly increasing and absorbing duties. Mrs. Ella Johnson Mountjoy was elected superintendent. Miss Lucy Peterson, A. B. University of Kentucky, M. A. Columbia University, New York, was chosen principal. Miss Peterson was a graduate of the School and had for some years been teacher of mathematics. Subsequently the Southern Association of Colleges approved the application of the Kentucky Female Orphan School for a rating as a standard, fully accredited AA grade high school. This made its graduates eligible for matriculation at any college in the Southern Association without necessity for an entrance examination. Prior to that graduates of the Kentucky Female Or-

phan School were not eligible for matriculation at such colleges, without entrance examinations, except upon recommendation by the University of Kentucky.

Amendments to the charter, new by-laws in conformity therewith, and the report of the committee to recommend a different method of safe-guarding the securities and "sacred funds" of the institution, were formerly approved at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held in July, 1929. The most noteworthy amendment to the charter was the provision which permits persons other than those who are "members in good standing of some congregation of the Church of Christ in the State of Kentucky" to be elected trustees of the institution. This modified an amendment to the charter approved March 3, 1876, which stipulated that the Board of Trustees should be composed entirely of "members of the Church of Christ in the State of Kentucky." The latest amendment, however, provides that a majority of the board of trustees "shall be persons who are members in good standing in some congregation of the Christian Church."

Henry L. Martin, of Midway, a Presbyterian, who had been elected a member of the board of trustees, but who was unable to accept the service because of pressure of other duties, consented to become the head of the committee appointed to recommend a different method of caring for the funds and securities in the custody of the trustees. This committee recommended, in substance, that a trust company in Louisville or Lexington be chosen as the official custodian of the Kentucky Female Orphan School and that all bonds, stocks or other securities, and monies for investment, belonging to the School be delivered to such custodian for safe-keeping; that such bonds, stocks and other securities be "deposited in a safety box the keys of which should be under the joint control of an agent of the trust company and at least one of two representatives of the board of trustees of the School, who shall be men of experience and of wide knowledge of finances, one of whom must be a member of the board of trustees. The agent of the trust company and the two representatives of the board of trustees

shall constitute a committee to have custody of all securities, funds, etc., and supervise investments from time to time. No fee shall be paid to any member of this committee beyond the ordinary charge made by trust companies for such service."

At the meeting of the board of trustees in October, 1929, after a discussion of the recommendations made by the special committee at the April meeting of the board, and the recommendations of the committee appointed in August, on motion of Mr. Starks, seconded by Mr. VanMeter, it was agreed by unanimous vote that after the by-laws had been amended to conform to the recommendations of the special committee on investment, the Louisville Trust Company be elected custodian of the funds, monies and securities, provided the charge per annum for the service should not exceed $1,000, until the endowment fund reached $1,000,000 or more, when the contract with the Trust Company might be amended with an increased charge agreeable to the Trust Company.

At this meeting of the board of trustees a budget of $84,380 was approved for the school year 1929-30, which was in striking contrast with the report of the cost of conducting the School during the session of 1851-52, when the expenses totaled $1,910.45, of which $200 was consumed in "improvements." Even then there was a deficit of $200.

Of the $25,000 permanent investment fund required by the original charter, all except $8,023.00, in 1851, was in the form of promissory notes. The aggregate value of buildings and grounds in 1851 was probably not in excess of $10,000. The value of the buildings and ground July 1, 1929, was conservatively estimated at $700,000. The endowment fund at that time represented investments totalling $750,000. The income from $450,000 of this sum was immediately available for current uses. The remaining $300,000 was in the form of annuity gifts not matured.

During the session 1851-52, there is reason to believe, not more than 25 girls were enrolled. Of these perhaps a third were "day pay pupils." For the school year 1928-29 there was an attendance of 225 girls and a graduating class of 43.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the School, August 9, 1929, record was made of another generous offer from Mr. John P. Starks, of Louisville. He proposed to establish The Sallie Cannon Starks Foundation, as an addition to the permanent endowment fund, accompanied by a gift of $100,000, provided $400,000 was secured from other sources on or before June 1, 1934. This, it was confidently believed, would be accomplished, and insure a total endowment for the Kentucky Female Orphan School within four years, of well in excess of $1,000,000.

FACULTY AND MATRONS, 1929-1930

CHAPTER XIII

Recapitulation of Financial History—James Ware Parrish and John T. Johnson Pioneer Promoters for Funds—First Recorded Scholarship Established by Belle Fitzpatrick—Guerdon Gates, of Kentucky and Mrs. Emily Tubman, of Georgia, Earliest Contributors of Large Sums—Endowment Fund Now $800,000.

THE constant struggle for funds which has marked the career of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, and which must continue if the institution fulfills the expectations of its founders, makes interesting here a recapitulation of its financial history and a review of the development of its physical equipment.

Immediately following the granting of the charter to the incorporators of the Kentucky Female Orphan School they were confronted by the task of securing money for the endowment fund and for providing a site and buildings. The incorporators wisely insisted that the School should not be opened until a permanent endowment fund of $25,000 was secured. They foresaw the difficulties which since then have overtaken other institutions of learning that have been compelled to rely solely upon the uncertainties of periodical gifts and benevolences. Due to the activities of James Ware Parrish and his co-workers, the Orphan School opened its doors before the stipulated endowment fund had been raised in cash, but the trustees gave their personal notes to cover the deficit.

The history of the systematic efforts to secure money for the permanent endowment fund and for grounds and buildings may be divided into four periods. It was originally determined that since the School was to be located at Midway, the people of Woodford County would be called upon to contribute the money with which to purchase a site and erect necessary buildings, and that cash donations secured elsewhere should be applied to the permanent endowment fund. James Ware Parrish, with the aid of his associates of the Midway church, headed

the movement to procure means for providing grounds and buildings, while Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton and John T. Johnson concentrated their efforts on stimulating widespread interest in the permanent endowment fund. The first main building, a frame structure, was completed in 1849 at a cost of $3,300. It was remodelled and extended in 1852 at an expense of $4,900. When this building was ready for occupancy, Mr. Parrish and his group assumed the task of enrolling needy orphan girls and collecting funds with which to pay current expenses.

John T. Johnson, in his efforts to secure contributions to the permanent endowment fund, all circumstances considered, was remarkably successfully. His labors as an evangelist took him through Kentucky and into various other States. His biographer, John Rogers, says that Mr. Johnson, at the conclusion of his meetings, would hold special services at which the merits and the needs of the Kentucky Female Orphan School were discussed and gifts for the endowment fund solicited. One incident which he was fond of relating referred to a well-known and prosperous resident of Central Kentucky who, when asked for a donation to the Orphan School, replied that "every man should educate his own children." "But this man," Mr. Johnson declared with vigor, "met reverses, lost his estate and shortly afterward died. His own daughters were educated at the Kentucky Female Orphan School!"

The second period of systematic canvassing for funds began with the disastrous fire of 1858 which burned the main building. Doctor Pinkerton had just been chosen president of Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois, and was preparing to move to his new home. Parrish and Johnson and Smith had passed away. The trustees of the Orphan School, saddened and more or less disheartened by the result of the fire, were confronted by the choice of abandoning the School and distributing the endowment fund to the donors, or making another tremendous effort to perpetuate the work. Doctor Pinkerton made the sacrifice necessary to meet the emergency. He resigned the attractive position which he had just accepted and directed his

ALUMNAE, PARRISH AND STARKS HALLS

energies to arousing the interest of the church and the public in the task of rebulding. "Pinkerton Hall," a handsome and at that time a commodious brick structure, the oldest building now on the campus, arose from the ashes of the fire. The war between the States shortly followed. For a while there was little effort at systematic solicitation of funds. During the latter months of this period Elder John S. Shouse was employed financial agent in the field. William F. Patterson served as secretary of the executive committee and devoted most of his time to locating girls before and after their school work.

The third period in the financial history of the institution may be said to have begun in 1877, when the first recorded scholarship was created by Miss Belle Fitzpatrick, a former principal, who gave her entire estate, $2,000, for this purpose. Then the income from $2,000 was sufficient to support a girl in the School for one year. This, so far as can be ascertained, was the first annuity gift made to the School. The condition was that Miss Fitzpatrick should be paid $120 annually during her life time. Thus the Kentucky Female Orphan School, like practically every endowed institution of learning, began to erect its permanent endowment fund from estate donations. The second gift to become available was the Guerdon Gates bequest made in 1866. Mr. Gates, by will, created a trust fund for his widow, which provided her an income for life and at her death was added to the endowment fund of the school. The income from this fund became available for school purposes sixteen years later. In 1886, Mrs. Emily Tubman, of Augusta, Georgia, formerly of Frankfort, Kentucky, bequeathed $20,000 to the School. This aroused new interest in the institution and influenced the trustees to redouble their efforts to secure additional means for the permanent endowment and for better building equipment. An immediate result was the erection of a wing to Pinkerton Hall and the projection of a second building to meet increasing demands for dormitory and class-room purposes.

During the panic of 1893, with cheap labor and cheaper materials available, "Parrish Hall" was built at a cost which

today would be deemed ridiculously small. A substantial part of the money for the erection of this building was an accumulated surplus from funds for current expenses covering some years. From the same source largely, in 1905, the central heating plant, named for William F. Patterson, was built. It was thirty years from the date of the completion of Parrish Hall before another school building was erected, although the need for enlarged quarters was always apparent and more or less constant efforts were made to secure funds with which to make the desired extension.

The fourth epoch in the financial history of the School may be dated from 1923. At that time the construction cost of the buildings then on the campass did not exceed $75,000 and the endowment fund totalled but $411,209. Stimulated by the gifts of John P. Starks, and initiated largely through his influence shortly following his election to the board of trustees, there was begun a program of extension and improvement which, within three years, resulted in the erection of two modern, fireproof buildings, Starks Hall and Alumnae Hall, at a cost of $350,000. Efficient and vigorous methods applied to increasing the permanent endowment fund also bore fruit to a most noteworthy degree. Within this latter period commencing March 1, 1926, Edgar C. Riley was elected business and promotional director of the School. Upon him was placed the special task of soliciting gifts to the permanent endowment fund, which now totals $800,000, an increase of 100 per cent since 1923. This does not take into account the $100,000 pledged conditionally by John P. Starks and $100,000 pledged unconditionally by Zach C. Offutt.

Additions to the permanent endowment fund of the Kentucky Female Orphan School in the form of Foundations for specific benefactions are becoming a favorite manner of contributing to the extension of its usefulness. The ultimate revenue-producing value of a Foundation is $100,000. Four of these Foundations have been initiated or established.

NORTHCUTT-MONTGOMERY FOUNDATION

The Northcutt-Montgomery Foundation was initiated in

EDGAR C. RILEY

Business and Promotional Director

1926 by Mrs. Mary L. Montgomery, of Cynthiana, Kentucky. It is a memorial of the Northcutt-Montgomery family, and further is an expression of a particular motive of Mrs. Montgomery, who has been a trustee of the School since 1924. She in 1926 proposed to establish six scholarships of $5,000 each on condition that fourteen additional scholarships be endowed for the same purpose, namely, that in distributing them preference be given to ten wards of the Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home of Louisville, Kentucky, and to ten daughters of preachers and missionaries. These conditions, it was announced at the School commencement in 1928, have been fulfilled.

ZACH C. AND MAGGIE WELLS OFFUTT FOUNDATION

The Zach C. and Maggie Wells Offutt Foundation was created January 16, 1930, by Zach C. Offutt, of Louisville, a member of the board of trustees of the School. This fund of $100,000, when available, will be divided into twenty scholarships of $5,000 each, which are to be awarded under the management of the School. Offutt Chapel, in Starks Hall, constructed and furnished at a cost of $40,000, was also a gift from Mr. Offutt.

Mr. Offutt is a native of Kentucky, born near Shelbyville, January 26, 1866. At the age of nineteen, on account of financial reverses which overtook his family, young Offutt was compelled to forsake any thought of professional life and go to work at once to earn a living. He became a clerk in the store of John A. Middelton & Son, at Shelbyville. His wages at that time, he relates, was $3.00 a week, all of which he paid for board. After four months his pay was advanced to $3.50 per week. He remained with Middelton & Son for two years. He then secured employment in Louisville. He became a successful salesman and finally found lucrative engagement in New York, where he lived from 1909 to 1914. In 1916 the New York house failed and in the crash he lost his accumulated savings, which were invested in the business. Following this misfortune Mr. Offutt returned to Louisville and, on borrowed capital, re-entered business in that city. He organized the firm

of Zach C. Offutt & Helm, which has been successful to a noteworthy degree. October 26, 1892, Mr. Offutt married Miss Maggie Wells, of Georgetown. She died October 20, 1929, after an unusually happy married life. Mr. Offutt is noted for his philanthropy. Within nine years after he began business in Louisville he gave to worthy objects upwards of $50,000. His gifts to the Kentucky Female Orphan School have been the source of extreme gratification to him.

SALLY CANNON STARKS FOUNDATION

The Sally Cannon Starks Foundation was initiated in 1929 by John Price Starks, of Louisville, a member of the board of trustees, as a memorial of his first wife. This gift of $100,000 was offered by Mr. Starks on condition that it be supplemented by $400,000 additional from other sources before June 1, 1934. March 1, 1930, one-half of this required sum of $400,000 had been subscribed.

BELLE SAFFARRANS WISDOM FOUNDATION

The Belle Saffarrans Wisdom Foundation was established in 1929, by Mrs. Belle Wisdom, of Houston, Texas, as a memorial of her mother, Mrs. Belle Saffarrans Wisdom. The income from this Foundation, when available, will be devoted to the extension and maintenance of the department of business training in the Kentucky Female Orphan School.

ENDOWMENT AND CURRENT EXPENSES—GROWTH

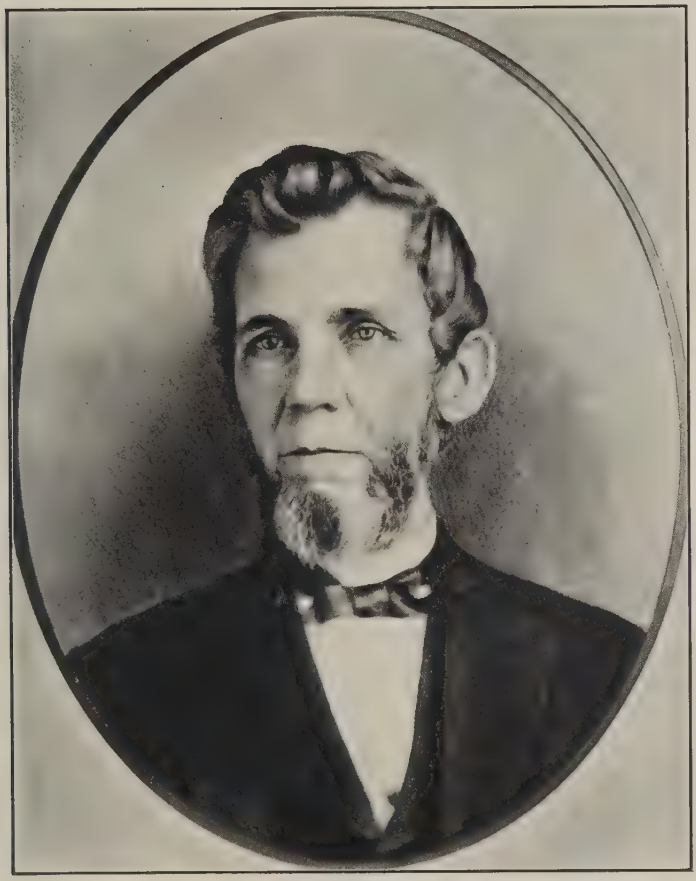
Years	Endowment	Current Expenses
1849	$ 5,000.00	
1852	8,023.00	$ 1,710.45
1860	32,100.00	3,844.83
1873	57,350.00	10,327.99
1896	157,488.72	12,175.00
1905	217,000.13	19,671.65
1914-15	*203,668.75	29,782.84
1922-23	411,209.00	40,276.27
1925-26	474,209.43	55,188,35
1928-29	724,555.16	77,758.80

ZACH C. OFFUTT

BUILDINGS—COST

1849	First Frame Building	$ 3,300.00
1852	Two Wings Erected	4,900.00
		$ 8,200.00
1859	Pinkerton Hall	$ 11,984.00
1891	Pinkerton Hall Chapel	2,753.51
1895	Parrish Hall	25,484.00
1907	Patterson Heating Plant	32,888.31
	Total cost all buildings erected between 1858 and 1923	$ 73,109.82
1923	Starks Hall and Equipment	$185,558.61
1925	Alumnae Hall and Equipment	172,538.81
	Total cost, all buildings on campus	$431,207.24

*Prior to 1915 certain tangible assets were improperly included in the endowment fund.



LEWIS LETIG PINKERTON

CHAPTER XIV

Lewis Letig Pinkerton—Native of Maryland—Educated as Physician—Entered Ministry, 1838—Settled in Kentucky, 1839—Active as Evangelist of the Reformation—Friend of Alexander Campbell—Famed as Orator, Writer, Teacher—Surgeon in Federal Army, 1862—Civil Appointee Under President Grant—Professor in Kentucky University—Died January 28, 1875—Tribute by James A. Garfield.

LEWIS LETIG PINKERTON was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, January 28, 1812. He was the third son of William and Elizabeth Letig Pinkerton. His father, William Pinkerton, of Irish descent, was a man of education and culture, in religion a Presbyterian, and devoutly pious. Elizabeth Letig Pinkerton, the mother, was of German descent, evidently a woman of great strength of character, and, like her husband, profoundly religious.

Financial reverses and a desire to improve the family fortunes influenced William Pinkerton in 1813 to sell his farm in Maryland and settle in Chester County, Pennsylvania. After struggling unsuccessfully for many months to wrest a living from the soil, William Pinkerton began teaching school in his neighborhood. Lewis was one of his pupils. Two years later the family moved to West Liberty, Virginia, which was some six miles from Bethany, the home of Alexander Campbell.

Here Lewis L. Pinkerton, schooled in the crude and trying experiences of pioneer life, grew to young manhood. At eighteen years of age, while striving for an education, he sought employment as a farm hand, in mining coal, cutting cord wood and building post-and-rail fencing. "In the spring of 1830," as he once referred to his labors of that period, "I was engaged in building a post-and-rail fence on a farm about four miles distant from Bethany. It is interesting to remember, at this distance of time, the promising contract I had of it—black locust posts, black walnut rails, all taken from the stump, and fence set for twenty-five cents per panel of eight feet. The

encouraging feature of the business was that the money was 'all clear', barring the use of bone and muscle."

Young Pinkerton, at the time of which he was writing, was still in his seventeenth year, and it is noteworthy, as indicative of his aggressively active mind and his deep interest in subjects spiritual, that as he followed the plow or swung the axe, he "ruminated," as he later expressed it, on religious problems which were then stirring the souls and minds of his fellowmen. The lively intellect and religious emotions of the boy Pinkerton were wavering between the Calvinism of his father and the preaching of the Methodists, neither of which gave him peace of mind. In the summer of that year, 1830, at the close of a sermon preached by Alexander Campbell, young Pinkerton "made the good confession", was immediately immersed and rode home, a distance of some miles, in his dripping clothes. "From that time forward," his biographer relates, "a mighty ardor burned in his soul which death itself could not quench."

In the autumn of 1830 young Pinkerton entered Pleasant Hill Seminary, near West Middletown, Pennsylvania, a school taught by Mrs. Jane McKeever, who was a sister of Alexander Campbell. There he studied for one year. Late in 1831 he located in Trenton, Butler County, Ohio, where he taught school and began the study of medicine. Here also he met and courted Sarah Bell, one of his pupils, whom he married March 19, 1833, when he was twenty-one and she nineteen years of age. From the autumn of 1831 until some time in the year 1835 young Pinkerton pursued his medical studies, teaching occasionally "as the state of his finances demanded." In August, 1836, he located at Carthage, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine.

Although Pinkerton originally had set his heart on medicine as a profession, there had been within him both mental and spiritual conflicts with respect to his life's work. The depth of his youthful religious experiences, coupled with his extraordinary intellectual endowments and engaging personality, had already attracted the attention of Alexander Campbell, who in 1833 wrote a letter in which he commended "To all the

Disciples of Christ, this young brother, Lewis L. Pinkerton," whom he highly esteemed and loved "for the truth's sake," and whom he thought "might be very usefully employed as an evangelist to proclaim the glad tidings to the many who are yet without God and without hope in the world."

Notwithstanding these urgings from without and from within, the young physician devoted himself to the practice of his chosen profession and was successful beyond his expectations. He was enjoying a profitable income, had accumulated a good medical library and was finding much pleasure and satisfaction from his daily round of service. "I thought myself in sight of the goal to which I had been pressing through six wearisome years," he afterwards declared, "and had many reasons to decline to become a wandering preacher of a gospel much spoken against." But the stirrings of his soul would give him no peace. He became unhappy. His "conscience was disquieted," until finally he compromised with it "by making a sort of burnt-offering of my professional lumber and privately and quietly determining to preach for a term of five years, taking these five years out of the palmiest portion of my life." Accordingly, in May, 1838, when 27 years old, he began to preach.

Doctor Pinkerton's introduction to Kentucky was at Brunerstown (now Jeffersontown) near Louisville, where he conducted a meeting in 1838. A few weeks later, in 1839, he decided to make Kentucky his home and from then until the outbreak of the war between the States, as minister, teacher and publicist, he became conspicuous as one of a notable galaxy of consecrated men "of the Reformation" who labored industriously and sacrificially in preaching the gospel and striving otherwise for the enrichment of the lives of the more or less neglected masses of that period.

Doctor Pinkerton lived first for a short time in Oldham County, where he was associated with John T. Johnson and William Morton in evangelistic meetings and formed intimate friendships with these two men which lasted throughout their lives. "I must say," Johnson wrote, "that Brother Pinkerton

fills my eye. I could sit and listen to him all the time." Johnson, once a member of Congress, had abandoned a political career of promise to enter the ministry.

During the spring and summer of 1839 Doctor Pinkerton preached in Ohio and Indiana. Returning to Kentucky that autumn he entered with renewed vigor into the field he had determined upon and from 1838 until the close of 1841, according to his own statement, he "was seldom disengaged from the work of the protracted meeting." At the meetings in which he was engaged either as principal or subordinate "thousands, it is believed, were immersed." No record was kept of the number of persons thus influenced.

In the summer of 1840 Doctor Pinkerton accepted a call from the New Union church in Woodford County and entered at once into the duties of that pastorate. At the first preaching service, James Ware Parrish, then quite a young man, joined the church, and there began the friendship between him and Doctor Pinkerton which grew in warmth and tenderness as the years progressed. Then followed, commencing in the autumn of 1841, a brief pastorate of the Christian Church at Lexington, then again a period of service as an evangelist and as a solicitor for Bacon College.

Late in 1844 Doctor Pinkerton settled permanently in Midway, Woodford County, and preached the opening sermon in the recently organized church there. Here, for sixteen years, as preacher and teacher, he pursued a busy and eventful life. Baconian Institute, a school for young women which he conducted as a private enterprise, and the Kentucky Female Orphan School, the founding of which, undoubtedly, he conceived, initiated and inspired, came into being during that period.

In the years which followed, the fame and popularity of Doctor Pinkerton spread far beyond the boundaries of his community and there was widespread demand for his services. He became known not only as a pulpit orator and a lecturer of great ability, but as a writer and journalist of unusual skill and force. In 1860 he was induced, after much importuning, to accept the

professorship of English Literature in Kentucky University, at Harrodsburg, of which John B. Bowman was the founder and president. This chair he occupied, except for a short interval, until after the close of the War of the States.

Espousing with all the intensity of his passionate nature the cause of the Union and the anti-slavery sentiment of that day, Doctor Pinkerton finally sought a commission as surgeon in the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry and went into active service September 18, 1862. His army career, however, was of short duration. To his duties as surgeon he added those of spiritual advisor and preacher to his comrades. In this service he gave so unstintedly of his physical resources that shortly he was compelled to retire permanently from the army.

Returning to civil life at such an exciting period in the history of the nation, it was inevitable that a man of Doctor Pinkerton's temperament should not only renew and continue his contacts with the heated controversies of the time, but engage strenuously in the bitter debates which in that stupendous conflict divided households and families, blighted friendships and caused widespread demoralization throughout the commonwealth. From this condition of affairs Doctor Pinkerton, in common with thousands of other splendid men who differed conscientiously with respect to what they deemed paramount questions, suffered embarrassments which happily have now succumbed to the healing processes of time.

The professorship in Kentucky University Doctor Pinkerton resigned in January, 1866. This he was influenced to do by a conviction that prejudices aroused by his partisan activities during the heat of the war might work injury to the institution should he continue as a member of the faculty. President Bowman, it appears to be certain, did not agree with this view and the resignation, which Doctor Pinkerton insisted upon, was reluctantly accepted. Subsequently Doctor Pinkerton served successively as agent for the Freedman's Bureau, as an evangelist, as lecturer and editor, and for a time as a federal appointee under President Grant. He died January 28, 1875.

Doctor Pinkerton, according to his contemporaries, was a

man of great native ability, of scholarly acquirements, and richly endowed with the subtle forces and graces of personality which make for leadership among men. Professor John S. Shackleford, Jr., who was a professor in the old Kentucky University, for many years an intimate friend of Doctor Pinkerton and subsequently his biographer, said: "In classical learning, in severe mental training, and in that certain majesty and calmness of soul which give a man of genius rank among the great of earth, Mr. Campbell was superior to all other preachers of the Reformation, but in familiarity with general literature, in that kind of learning which fits a man to deal worthily with great social and religious questions, in logical power, in moral courage, in fervid eloquence and manly, Christian purpose, Doctor Pinkerton was the peer even of Mr. Campbell himself."

One of the finest friendships which Doctor Pinkerton enjoyed was with James A. Garfield, the Ohio soldier and statesman and one of the three martyr presidents of the United States. Doctor Pinkerton and General Garfield first met at the convention of the Christian Missionary Society in Cincinnati in 1861. The friendship then formed between them was intimate and lasting, "the memory of which," General Garfield declared after Doctor Pinkerton's death, he still cherished "as a most precious possession." General Garfield was attracted to Doctor Pinkerton not alone by what he described as his clear-sightedness of intellect and heroic boldness of spirit, which so strongly marked his character, his sermons, his conversations, his letters and his knowledge of books, but by the charm of his social qualities. "It was in the familiarity of social life," General Garfield wrote to Professor Shackleford, "that Doctor Pinkerton's friends learned to love him best. In the intervals of rest between battles—when his weapons were laid aside and he sat down to the sweet companionship of books and friends—his spirit shone out with the gentle tenderness and sweetness of a woman's nature. His soul was filled with the love of the beautiful. The green fields of summer, the wonderful glory of our autumn foliage, all that was lovely, awakened in him

enthusiasm and worship. . . . Little children loved him. He spent several weeks at Hiram in the spring and summer of 1867 and was frequently my guest. His coming was always welcomed by the uproarious joy of my two little boys."

Nine children were born to Doctor Pinkerton and his wife. Two of them, girls, died in infancy. The others lived to manhood and womanhood. They were, William W. Pinkerton, a teacher; Virginia L. Pinkerton, a teacher, and wife of Rev. S. W. Crutcher; Burnett J. Pinkerton, preacher and teacher; James P. Pinkerton, preacher; Samuel D. Pinkerton, lawyer and teacher; Lewis L. Pinkerton, physician; Mary Bell Pinkerton, teacher, and wife of J. D. Price. Of these one only, the venerable Rev. James P. Pinkerton, of Springfield, Missouri, now survives, passed 84 years of age.

Rev. James P. Pinkerton, a son of Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton, writing from Ormond, Florida, March 28, 1928, with respect to his father, said:

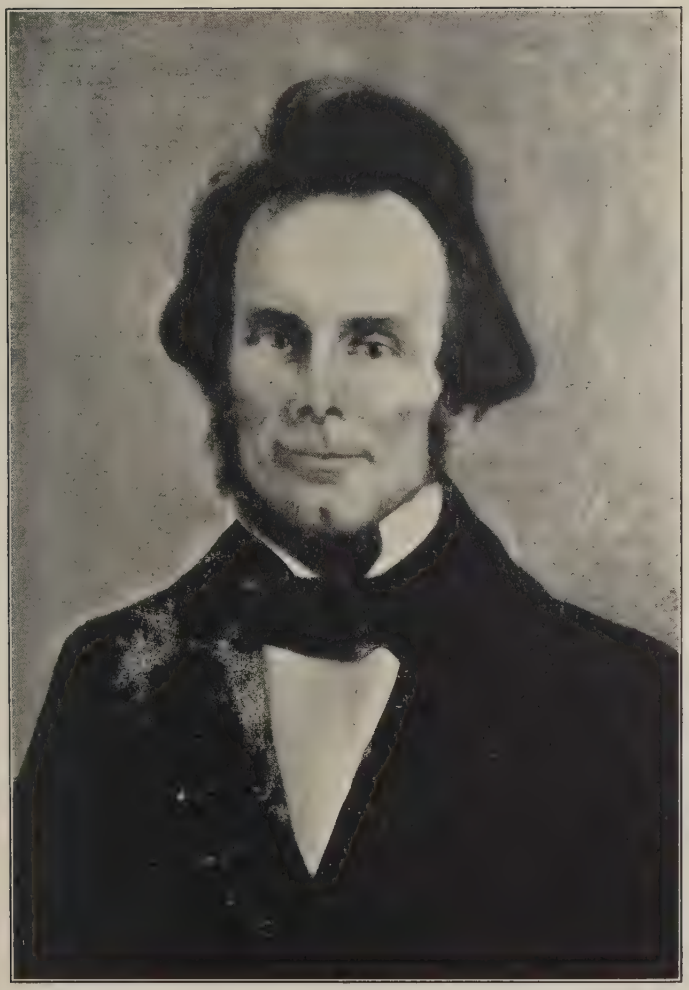
"In those early days my father was physically a striking and commanding model of splendid manhood—tall, erect, graceful in bearing, quick of movement, gentle in action and speech, his grey eyes wonderfully bright and expressive, ever-mirroring the gentleness, goodness and broad sympathies of a great and generous soul.

"He was kind to all human beings, of every color, race, condition or age. Suffering borne by any appealed to his sympathetic heart and commanded his ministry in word and deed. He was not faultless—and who is or has been, since the faultless Christ?—yet I can truthfully say 'his faults leaned to virtue's side'. Fondly do I recall his association with his children, not a stern disciplinarian, but a kind and friendly father. He was a 'pal' of his five boys. Well do I remember, as a little chap, how eagerly I awaited the coming of Saturday, when it was 'fishing time'. On Friday afternoons he would help us catch minnows and 'crawdads' in the little stream flowing at the foot of 'Mount Hope' (as we called the site of the Orphan School), named Lee's Branch, to be used as bait the following day. Early we started on the day's outing, walked on the railroad out to South Elkhorn, then teeming with fish. Should one of the little fellows give out and be almost ready to fall by the way, Father would lift him to his back and so give him 'a lift'. Many a time I received this kindly and timely help.

"He seemed, and I believe was, capable of almost endless work, both mental and physical. He was pastor of the little church, head of the Baconian Institute for Young Ladies and editor of a monthly religious jour-

nal, simultaneously. In addition to these duties he gave almost daily meticulous care and attention to the Orphan School. Well do I recall the deep interest and boyish pride which I myself took in the school, the principal, the girls, the beautiful hill, which we called 'Mount Hope'. It was my unalloyed pleasure to attend the commencement exercises May 30, 1928, and behold how the grain of mustard seed, one small building, a few girls, had grown into large and impressive proportions.

"I am reminded here of what has been said to me about my Father by one who has made a careful study of his life: 'Many a learned recluse has had wonderful dreams, but it takes a man of forceful character to put dreams into action. Doctor Pinkerton's personality and forceful character were such that those with whom he made contact were inspired and galvanized into action. His personality was irresistible. By that personality he influenced and through it became a great leader. His works, his visions, and the inspiration he gave to others are yet living and inspiring his followers to do and achieve still greater good on the foundation he so well laid.' "



JAMES WARE PARRISH

CHAPTER XV

James Ware Parrish—Ancestors from Virginia—Married Martha Ann Price—Joined Church Under Doctor Pinkerton—Member First Board of Trustees of Kentucky Female Orphan School—Constantly Active in Its Behalf—Paid Beautiful Tribute by Alexander Campbell—Children and Descendants.

JAMES WARE PARRISH was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, April 16, 1815, the son of Jonathan and Sarah Baty Parrish. The family was of English descent, the American progenitor having immigrated to the United States in 1620 and settled on the "eastern shore" of Maryland. The immediate ancestors of James Ware Parrish came to Kentucky from Spottsylvania County, Virginia, with the historic "Traveling Church," in 1781 and settled in Garrard County.

James Ware Parrish, in 1836, married Martha Ann Price. They made their home in Woodford County, where he died February 11, 1857. He was a successful landowner and farmer. In July, 1840, when twenty-five years old, young Parrish attended a meeting held at New Union Church, by Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton, and at the close of the service indicated his purpose to unite with the church. The following day he and his sister, Susan, were baptized by Doctor Pinkerton. The young man, like many of his associates of the period, had labored under much distress of mind with respect to his religious convictions and had listened to various preachers in vain efforts to find a satisfactory solution of his difficulties, because subsequently, speaking of the meeting at New Union, he said:

> "I saw Doctor Pinkerton once before during the life of my wife and as soon as I heard him I saw that he had an order of mind that would not only comprehend fully my difficulty, and give me the credit of honesty and candor—something all preachers cannot do—but could perhaps lead me away from my fears."

He had sought an interview with Doctor Pinkerton immediately following the first sermon he heard him preach but was prevented by illness and did not see the Doctor again until

the day on which he decided to become a member of the church.

A Christian church was organized at Midway in 1844 and Doctor Pinkerton preached the inaugural sermon. Mr. Parrish soon transferred his membership to this congregation and was elected an elder. Thus began a memorable friendship between Doctor Pinkerton and the younger man, a friendship which endured throughout the life of the latter and was fruitful of great good to humanity and in the upbuilding of that "Kingdom" to which both were so sincerely and actively devoted.

The interest which Mr. Parrish took in the Kentucky Female Orphan School became one of the dominant passions of his life. After the conception of the School had been laid before him by Doctor Pinkerton and the charter had been secured, Mr. Parrish, depending often upon overseers to manage his estate, devoted his time to soliciting funds for erecting the first building and superintending its construction. He was also active in locating and collecting the children who first enjoyed the benefits of the School. Many of them, when circumstances required it, he cared for in his own home. This devotion to the Female Orphan School James Ware Parrish transmitted to his descendants. There has never been a year when there was not a member of the Parrish family prominently identified with the institution. Thompson M. and Philomen Parrish, sons of James Ware Parrish, were members of the board of trustees at the same time. Charles Parrish, son of Philomen Parrish, succeeded his father as treasurer of the School. Doctor Benjamin F. Parrish, a son of Thompson M., is the present representative of the family on the board of trustees. He lives at Midway and takes a constantly-increasing interest in the management of the School and in the welfare of the pupils. This he has done for years.

James Ware Parrish was noted for his profound piety and extreme generosity. These qualities attracted the friendship of many outstanding churchmen of his time, conspicuous among them Alexander Campbell. Late in 1850 Mr. Parrish, even then convinced that he had not many years to live, visited Mr.

Campbell, at Bethany. After his return to his home near Midway he received from that great preacher the following letter:

Bethany, Va., Dec. 11, 1850.

My beloved Brother Parrish:

I congratulate you, standing on the banks of the Jordan, with Canaan and Jerusalem in your horizon; not the earthly but the heavenly rest; not the old, but the new Jerusalem—the city of the Great King, within whose celestial walls are not only Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—all the true Israel of God, of all ages and nations, prophets, priests and kings, but, chief of all, and above all, the Glorious Redeemer of Israel, our Immanuel, the High Priest of our religion, and of our faith the Author and Finisher, who for the joy that was set before Him endured for us the Cross, magnified the Law, brought in for us an eternal redemption and has prepared a mansion for you in his Father's house and for all them that love His kingdom and His coming.

How many of the sainted dead will welcome you home from this sinful and polluted earth and congratulate you on your eternal deliverance from all the sorrows and cares and troubles of this school of discipline and multiplied temptations? Having committed yourself, your family and all your friends and brethren to the care and keeping of the Great and Good Shepherd of Israel, you have nothing to fear, for he is faithful to all his promises and covenanted mercies, and will be a father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow, the stay of the orphan and a present help to all that are committed or who commit themselves to His guardianship and guidance.

With the Sweet Psalmist of Israel you may say,

"Yea, though I walk through Death's dark vale,
Yet will I fear no ill,
For Thou are with me and thy rod
And staff will comfort still.
Goodness and mercy all my life
Will surely follow me,
And in God's house forevermore
My dwelling place shall be."

From Mount Pisgah you have a cheering view of the Promised Land and can say with one of olden time,

"When I ascend where Moses stood
And view the landscape o'er,
Not Jordan's strand, nor death's cold flood
Can fright me from the shore."

It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have seen you before your departure and to have bid you a cordial farewell, but I fear I shall not

MARK COLLIS

CHAPTER XVI

Mark Collis—Native of England—Intimate Friend of J. W. McGarvey—Thirty-eight Years Chairman Board Trustees Kentucky Female Orphan School—Substantial Gifts to School Due to His Solicitations—Pastor of Broadway Christion Church, Lexington, More Than Thirty-seven Years.

MARK COLLIS was born in London, England, September 21, 1851, the son of George and Sarah Collis.

When he was three years old the family emigrated to South Australia and made their home in Adelaide. His early education was at private schools in Adelaide. At sixteen years of age he quit school and from that time until he was twenty-one years of age he was employed as a grocer's clerk.

Young Collis, when eighteen years old, became a Christian and immediately began to take an active part in the work of the church. His minister, Thomas J. Gore, a Kentuckian, who had been educated at Kentucky University, and other friends, encouraged him "to try to preach," which he did.

Among the early friends of the young grocer's clerk was Mrs. Eliza Davies, a Scotch woman, who had spent some time in America in the home of Alexander Campbell, at Bethany, and at the Kentucky Female Orphan School. Mr. Gore and Mrs. Davies planned a trip to America and invited young Collis to accompany them. The fame of John W. McGarvey as a Bible teacher had reached Collis. He wanted to "sit at the feet" of such a man and he accepted the invitation of his friends to go with them to America so that he might enjoy the instruction of that eminent teacher. He reached Lexington in the summer of 1874. The day following his arrival he went to see the man whose reputation had brought him nearly halfway round the world. Writing of this interview many years afterward Mr. Collis said: "He was in a strawberry field directing the gathering of the most luscious berries. He received me cordially. I was impressed with his gentle voice, his pleasing

smile and his cordial manner. While he went on with his work he listened to me as I told him of my hopes in crossing the Pacific Ocean and coming to Kentucky. He encouraged me to talk about Australia and about people whom he knew, or of whom he had heard, in that far-off land. He invited me to dinner. I was glad to accept the invitation that I might see more of the man who, while we talked in the field, had infatuated me. After dinner we discussed my plans."

The friendship thus begun ripened into intimacy. In later years the two men became associated in many subjects of common interest. They for a long time, as trustees of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, worked together zealously for the advancement of that institution. "As a preacher," says Mr. Collis, "Brother McGarvey occupies a place that was peculiarly his own. The students went to hear him preach on Sundays. His sermons were such as they needed. The subjects he discussed were chiefly those which had to do with the plan of salvation and with Christian living. The arrangement of his discourses was always natural. His language was chaste and simple. He drew his illustrations chiefly from the Bible. People listened to him with the closest attention. Children and the unlearned could understand him. The common people heard him gladly, while the educated found in his discourses wonderful food for thought. He was the most uniformly good preacher I ever heard. I never knew him to deliver a poor sermon."

Mr. Collis spent seven years studying in Kentucky University (now Transylvania College) and in the College of the Bible. He received the English diploma of the College of the Bible, and later the A. B. degree of Kentucky University. Following that he received from the College of the Bible a diploma as a classical graduate. Subsequently the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by Kentucky University. While still at college he preached for the Christian Church at Nicholasville, the old Jessamine Church, in Jessamine County, Mt. Eden, Antioch and New Union Churches in Woodford County.

In the early spring of 1882 Mr. Collis accepted a call to preach for the Midway Christian church, where he enjoyed a happy ministry for four years. Much of the pleasure of this period of service, he declares, came from his association with the teachers and the pupils of the Kentucky Female Orphan School. During his ministry at Midway he baptized many of the pupils in "the meadow branch" near by and in Elkhorn Creek. Mr. Collis was elected a member of the board of trustees of the school in July, 1885, and in July, 1892, he was chosen chairman of that body, which position he has filled up to the present time. He also for many years has been chairman of the executive committee.

In 1886 the chair of English in Kentucky University was offered to Mr. Collis and he accepted it. He served in that capacity for six years. During that period he preached for the Antioch and Berea churches in Fayette County. January 1, 1892, he began his ministry at the Broadway Christian church in Lexington. At this writing he is in the thirty-eighth year of this pastorate, which to an extraordinary degree has been successful. The membership of the church in 1892 was approximately 700. It is now 2,100.

In April, 1897, the Orphan School being sorely in need of funds for maintenance and building extension, Mr. Collis was induced to devote as much of his time as he could to soliciting gifts for the institution. This work he continued to do until April, 1909, when pressing duties connected with his pastorate compelled him to relinquish it. Some of the largest gifts which have come to the school were brought about directly by the skillful and persistent efforts of Mr. Collis. Notable among them were the Tisdale gift and the John T. Hughes bequest. Mr. Hughes was a wealthy bachelor who at his death owned a valuable landed estate located on the road between Lexington and Paris. When he and Mr. Collis were both young men they met frequently at old Antioch church, where Mr. Collis preached. The pleasant acquaintance continued, and one day years afterward Mr. Collis presented to his old friend the merits of the Kentucky Female Orphan School and suggested

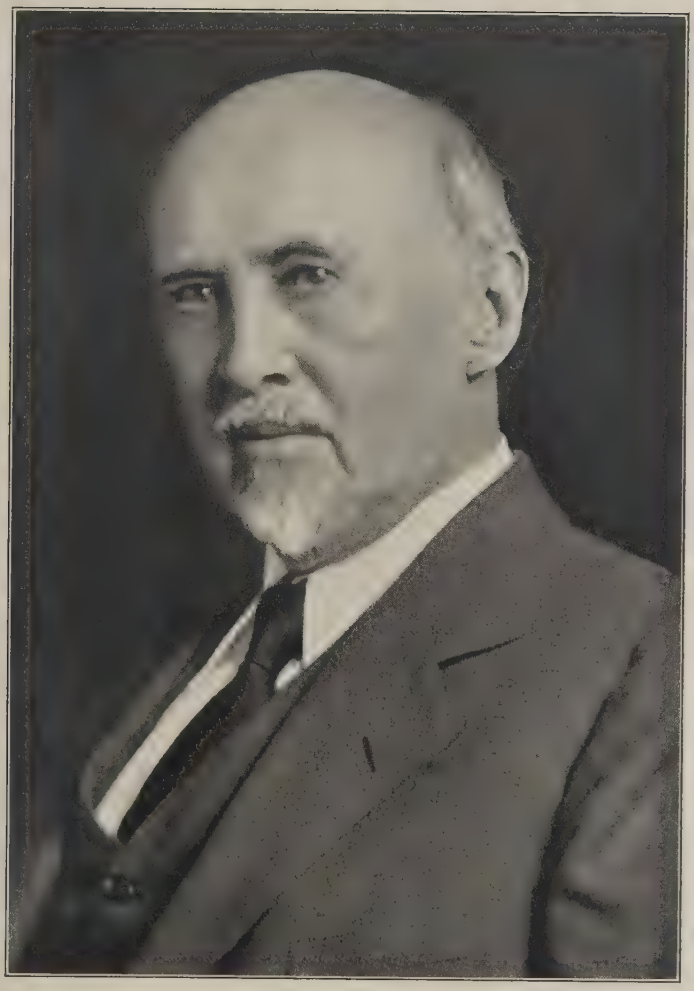
that it would be a worthy object of his generosity. Later, when Mr. Hughes was having his will drawn, and after he had completed his list of specific bequests, he was asked what he wanted done with the residue of the estate, whatever might remain. "Give it to the Female Orphan School at Midway," he replied. This bequest netted the school $193,000. It, added to other substantial gifts secured through the influence of Mr. Collis, brought the total sum secured by his solicitation to upwards of $300,000.

During Mr. Collis' connection with the Kentucky Female Orphan School there has been a remarkable growth in the equipment of the institution and in the quality and the extent of the service rendered by it. When he was elected trustee, Pinkerton Hall and three detached school rooms were the only buildings on the campus. "One can hardly imagine," says Mr. Collis, "how the work which was done in those days was carried on in such cramped and crowded premises, but, trusting in Him who has never failed the School, plans for enlargement and improvement were pressed forward with gratifying success."

Mr. Collis, as the head of the board of trustees, according to the words of those who have been long and intimately associated with him, has been able, constructive, resourceful, kindly and tactful. His devotion to the highest interests of the School, and to the welfare of the girls committed to its care, has been one of the outstanding and dominant characteristics of his extremely busy life. In times of trouble and discouragement his faith and his wise counsel were bulwarks of strength to all. His labors on behalf of the School have been eminently fruitful. Personally he has been greatly beloved by all, officers, teachers and pupils.

Soon after his graduation from college Mr. Collis married Miss Mary Cassell Gibney, a daughter of Doctor R. A. Gibney, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have seven children: Virgil G. Collis, of Miami, Florida; Mrs. Sarah Adelaide Gregory, of Atlanta, Georgia; George Collis, of Detroit, Michigan; Mark Collis, Jr., of Denver, Colorado; Robert A. Collis, of Lexing-

ton, Kentucky; John V. Collis, of Louisville, Kentucky; Benjamin Coleman Collis, of Louisville, Kentucky.



JOHN PRICE STARKS

CHAPTER XVII

John Price Starks—Native of Woodford County—Son of James Madison Starks—Successful Business Career—Elected Trustee Kentucky Female Orphan School, 1923—Manifests Great Interest in Activities of School—Advocates Many Improvements and Innovations Which Are Adopted—Extraordinary Gifts Made to Institution.

JOHN PRICE STARKS was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, May 14, 1848, the son of James Madison and Susan Crutcher Starks.

James Madison Starks moved to Woodford County, from Fayette County, in 1845. He located two miles from Midway, where he lived until 1879, when he went to Mercer County to reside. During the time he lived in Woodford County he was a member of the Christian Church at Midway and became actively interested in the Kentucky Female Orphan School. He was a trustee of the School during the years 1851 to 1879. His resignation from the board followed his removal to Mercer County, when it became inconvenient for him to attend regularly the meetings of the trustees.

The interest of James Madison Starks in the Kentucky Female Orphan School and in its pupils and graduates, as well as in the cause of education generally, was far from perfunctory. In 1856, in association with some of his neighbors, he erected in the corner of a woodland owned by him a school building which was open to the children of that vicinity, and for a number of years thereafter graduates of the Kentucky Female Orphan School were employed as teachers and shared the hospitality of his home. When, in 1870, the trustees of the Orphan School determined to solicit endowed scholarships in the sum of $2,000 each, James Madison Starks was among the first to subscribe to the plan. It was then estimated that $2,000, invested at current rates of interest, would provide for the support and education of one girl. Starks Hall, one of the handsomest and best appointed buildings on the campus, erected

largely, and entirely equipped and furnished, through the generosity of John P. Starks, was named in memory of James Madison Starks, his father.

John Price Starks was educated in the private schools of his native county and at Kentucky University, where he found his instincts turned to business rather than academic pursuits and he left the classroom to enter the commercial field. Answering the call of the west, he spent several years there, but finally returned to his native State and entered upon a business career which has been notably successful. In 1876 he formed a partnership with the late D. C. Crutcher. Subsequently the firm was incorporated under the name of Crutcher & Starks. This house quickly established itself conspicuously in the business life of Central Kentucky and Louisville. Subsequently the company located its headquarters in Louisville, with branch houses in Frankfort and Lexington.

In 1909 John Price Starks retired from the mercantile business and interested himself in the development of Louisville real estate. The consummation of these activities is The Starks Building, one of the largest and most complete office buildings in the South, situated at the northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Mr. Starks has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Sallie Cannon, of Frankfort. His second wife was Mrs. Katherine Tyner-Bristol, of Washington, D. C. She is still living.

What the pioneer friends and supporters were to the Kentucky Female Orphan School in the first instance, John P. Starks, to a noteworthy and generous degree, has been to that which may accurately be described as the second phase of that institution's development—the period of its most substantial and rapid expansion in equipment and in the fulfillment of the purposes for which it was founded. While competent and devoted friends of the School, through many years of conscientious and sacrificial endeavor, had carried on with the means at hand, and had maintained with constantly increasing efficiency the ideals of the institution as originally outlined, the initial

gifts and personal activities of John Price Starks, bestowed and exercised at a time very ripe indeed for benefactions of that nature, reshaped the School's program, inaugurated an extension of its usefulness which otherwise might have been long delayed or never realized, and assured for it a position of usefulness far exceeding the most ambitious dreams of its early benefactors. To that extent the Kentucky Female Orphan School will ever reflect the "lengthened shadow" of John Price Starks.

Mr. Starks' interest in the Kentucky Female Orphan School came about most naturally. After he retired from a busy mercantile career of half a century—a career which had been notably successful—he reached the conclusion that he should make some permanent investments in human welfare, investments which would help to maintain perpetually an agency designed to assist others less fortunate than he in their struggles for worthwhile lives. From early childhood, consciously and unconsciously, the good which had been done by the Kentucky Female Orphan School had been impressed upon his mind. His granduncle, Lewis B. Crutcher, was one of the applicants for the charter originally granted to the institution, and his father, James Madison Starks, was for years a member of its board of trustees and one of its most active and constant friends and supporters.

Mr. Starks' first contribution to the Kentucky Female Orphan School was a donation through Miss Ella Johnson (afterward Mrs. Mountjoy), superintendent of the School, to a fund intended to be used in erecting a contemplated academic building. Not long afterward he established a $5,000 scholarship. In 1923 he accepted a second invitation to become a member of the board of trustees. Thus embarked upon a definite philanthropic mission, Mr. Starks gave to his new interest in life the same degree of energy and business foresight that had marked his career in the world of business.

Mr. Starks quickly became convinced that, notwithstanding the highly praiseworthy achievements of those who had been responsible for the management of the School in past years, the

time was propitious for the adoption of a progressive building campaign to provide adequate and well-appointed accommodations for a faculty and pupils and for the introduction of advanced methods of administration in every particular. He was especially impressed by the need for modern sanitary and heating equipment. In addition to these, he advocated a broader policy of sectarian control so that benevolent men and women of all denominations might thus be influenced to interest themselves in the School's plan of rearing and educating orphan girls. Shortly thereafter the charter of the institution was amended and now permits the election of trustees without regard to church affiliations. Furthermore, the charter as amended prevents life membership on the board of trustees, as was formerly the case. Seven of the twenty-eight trustees are now chosen annually.

The extraordinary expansion in all respects of the Kentucky Female Orphan School since January, 1923, has heretofore been fully described. It is only necessary to add here that every major improvement made within that period reflects to a large degree the wisdom, the cooperation and the loyalty of all concerned. But it will be interesting to set forth briefly the different progressive enterprises and policies which Mr. Starks initiated and advocated, not omitting mention of the fact that his vigorous advocacy of such aggressive policies in extension and management was accompanied from time to time by exceedingly generous financial gifts.

Included in the objectives originated by Mr. Starks were:

1. Improved sanitary conditions for protection of the health and lives of the pupils.

2. Paved walks for the pupils between the School and the town, across meadow and brook, which later were extended into the town by the municipality.

3. Securing a switch from the railroad to the power plant, thus effecting a material reduction in the cost of handling fuel.

4. Erection of new and larger fire-proof buildings, with modern sanitary equipment and enlargement of facilities, for the accommodation of a greater number of girls.

5. Survey of the grounds by the celebrated architect, Olmstead, for the more intelligent location of future buildings and for improving and beautifying the campus.

6. Organization of a promotional committee to secure funds for the contemplated new buildings and for increasing the endowment so that the scope of the work of the institution might be widened.

7. Expert survey of the academic department of the School, the first of its character in eighty years of the School's history, which supplied much valuable information to the trustees.

8. Employment of a business manager to have general charge of the fiscal affairs of the School.

9. Introduction of the budget method of fiscal and financial management.

10. Various amendments to the charter giving more freedom of authority to the trustees in extending the field of operations.

11. Appointment of a fiscal agent, to assume charge of the securities belonging to the School and, with the aid of an advisory committee, to exercise joint control of them, with power to sell and reinvest.

12. Preparation of a history of the institution for the preservation particularly of its early struggles.

Mr. Starks' gifts to the Kentucky Female Orphan School in cash and pledges, directly and indirectly, now aggregate more than $250,000. His latest benefaction was a pledge of $100,000, to be known as "The Sallie Cannon Starks Foundation," for permanent endowment, provided $400,000 additional be secured from other sources. The successful outcome of this benefaction is confidently anticipated.

ELLA JOHNSON MOUNTJOY

CHAPTER XVIII

Ella Johnson Mountjoy—Native of Anderson County, Kentucky—Became Teacher in Kentucky Female Orphan School, 1896—Elected Principal, 1903—Chosen Superintendent, 1929—Noteworthy Success in Soliciting Gifts for School—Married, 1922, John Crittenden Mountjoy—Tribute by Chairman Collis of Board of Trustees.

MRS. ELLA JOHNSON MOUNTJOY was elected teacher of the senior class in the Kentucky Female Orphan School in 1896. In 1903 she was chosen principal of the institution to succeed Miss Liccie Corbin, resigned. Subsequently the combined position of superintendent and principal was established and she was advanced to that office.

Mrs. Mountjoy is a native of Anderson County, Kentucky, the daughter of Benjamin W. and Elvira Mountjoy Johnson. She is a niece of Rev. John W. Mountjoy, an alumnus of Transylvania University, who became an eminent minister of the Christian church, and a niece also of Wiley Mountjoy, who for a number of years was president of the Missouri Christian College at Camden Point, Missouri.

Mrs. Mountjoy was educated at Christian College, Camden Point, Missouri. Later she took a special course in science at Valparaiso University, Indiana. Her first work as a teacher was done in the public schools in Missouri, then at Hawthorne Institute, Liberty, Missouri, whence she returned to Camden Point to teach in her alma mater. From Camden Point she came to the Kentucky Female Orphan School as a member of the faculty. At that time teachers of the respective classes in the Kentucky Female Orphan School taught all of the subjects assigned to their classes.

When Mrs. Mountjoy was elected principal of the School she became responsible not only for the religious and academic training of the pupils but undertook also the duties of executive officer and purchasing agent. In 1929, due to the extraordinary growth of the School, the Board of Trustees deemed

it necessary to relieve the superintendent of some of the burdens resting upon that office and the separate position of principal of the academic department was created. Mrs. Mountjoy was reelected as head executive officer on the premises.

The interest of Mrs. Mountjoy in the affairs of the School has not been confined to a perfunctory discharge of her routine duties. It has been zealous and constructive. In 1907 the need for an academic building became imperative. The older buildings were crowded and lacked the equipment required for proper training of the pupils. An alumnae association was formed and undertook the task of raising funds with which to erect the contemplated academic hall. After seven or eight years of practically fruitless efforts, the alumnae association requested the Board of Trustees to relieve it of the work which they had undertaken and to employ some one regularly to solicit funds. In 1916 the trustees arranged with Mrs. Mountjoy to devote as much time as she could spare from her ordinary duties to solicit cash gifts and pledges for the building fund. She began a systematic canvass of the various church oragnizations, and of individuals who might be interested in the School, and during some six years accumulated $50,000 in cash for the new building. In addition to this, legacies to the amount of approximately $85,000 were added to the endowment fund as an indirect result of her efforts.

During the period covered by her incumbency Mrs. Mountjoy has been prominently associated with the men and women under whose management the Kentucky Female Orphan School has undergone most remarkable expansion in every particular, with an increase of from 125 pupils to an attendance of 225. Besides her other numerous and absorbing duties, Mrs. Mountjoy during more than 25 years has been the foster mother of many hundreds of girls bereft of one or both parents. In that field she has been pre-eminent. Her service in that respect has been one of the most valuable and continuing contributions made by the school.

Rev. Mark Collis, chairman of the Board of Trustees, and for 44 years connected officially with the School, writing of

Mrs. Mountjoy's service says: "Her business sense has saved the School much money; her tactful presentation of the needs of the School has secured for it many substantial gifts; her good judgment has built up an unusually strong faculty. As a teacher her instruction has been thorough and her standards the best. The superior work done in the Orphan School, which is generally recognized by higher institutions of learning, is largely due to the quality of teaching done by Mrs. Mountjoy in her own class room and which she has required in the class rooms of her faculty.

"Mrs. Mountjoy is a Christian woman who can give a reason for the hope that is within her and whose religious life is wholesome, cheerful and in every way consistent with her faith. Her insight into the character of her students is a wonder to many. Her influence over them has been truly remarkable. Wherever she is known she has won the esteem of good people, not only for herself, but for the institution of which she has for so long been the superintendent and principal."

Mrs. Mountjoy, in 1922, was married to Mr. John Crittenden Mountjoy, formerly of Chicago. Mr. Mountjoy subsequently was elected field secretary of the Kentucky Female Orphan School.

APPENDIX

Appendix

CHARTER OF THE KENTUCKY FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That James Ware Parrish, James W. Redd, B. P. Smith, W. F. Patterson, Lewis Crutcher, John Curd, John T. Johnson, John G. Allen and L. L. Pinkerton, be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate, to be known by the name of the "Kentucky Female Orphan School", and by that name shall have perpetual succession; and a common seal, with power to change and alter the same at pleasure; and as a body corporate, shall be authorized to exercise the ordinary powers, rights and privileges, that are now enjoyed and exercised by the Trustees of any seminary of learning, or academy within the State; and on the death, resignation, or disqualification of any of the said Trustees or their successors, a quorum of the Board shall fill such vacancy or vacancies, and the person or persons so appointed shall be vested with the same powers and privileges as if specially named in this act, and by the name and style of the Trustees of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That said Trustees and their successors, shall have power, in their corporate capacity, to purchase, or receive, by donation or devise any lands, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, rents, goods, and chattels, so that the amount in value so purchased or received, by donation or devise, does not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and to hold the same by the name aforesaid, to them and their successors forever, for the use of said Institution; and shall have power to sell and transfer any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattles so obtained, and apply the proceeds to the use aforesaid.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That any five of the said Trustees shall constitute a quorum to transact all business, which may properly come before the Board of Trustees, and the Board of Trustees, a quorum being present, may, from time to time, make such by-laws for the government of the Institution, and that shall not be inconsistent with the act of the laws and constitution of this State. And the Board of Trustees shall have power to increase their number to thirteen, if it shall be deemed necessary to do so; five members at all time to constitute a quorum.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That on the first Monday in April next, the Board of Trustees shall hold a meeting, and shall proceed to elect some suitable person to fill the office of Treasurer to manage the financial concerns of the Institution; and he shall, by the advice of the Board, invest the funds of the Institution in safe stocks, yielding at least six per centum. These investments to be made as the funds are received. He shall enter into bond with ample security or securities, conditioned by the faithful performance of duties pertaining to his office, and may be allowed by the Board such compensation for his service as they shall be reasonably worth.

SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Trustees shall have power to put the school into operation as soon as the Treasurer shall report to them that a sum sufficient for that purpose is invested in accordance with the 4th Section of this Act, to justify the same in their judgment; and all the funds thus invested shall be a permanent and sacred fund, never to be expended either in whole or in part, and the Board of Trustees shall have power only to use the interest arising from said fund in their outlay for the purposes of the Institution.

SECTION 6. Be it further enacted, That if the Treasurer shall not, on or before the first day of July, 1856, have reported to the Board that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been invested, as provided for hereinbefore, the Board of Trustees shall without delay proceed to cause the sale of such stock and other property as shall have been acquired, and out of the proceeds of such sale, shall return to its original donor, the amount given by such donor, without interest. The Board, by its Secretary, shall keep a book, well bound, in which shall be entered the name of each donor, the amount given, and when given.

SECTION 7. Be it further enacted, That the beneficiaries of the Institution shall be female orphan children, and the Board of Trustees shall have power to determine the number that shall at any time be admitted, and shall also prescribe the time for which each beneficiary shall remain in the Institution, and shall also be judges of the age and circumstances entitling to admission.

SECTION 8. Be it further enacted, That the Board of Trustees shall be the guardian of each beneficiary of the Institution, until she shall arrive at the eage of eighteen years, and shall have all such power to control the conduct and actions of each beneficiary, as guardians now have by law to control the conduct and actions of their wards.

SECTION 9. Be it further enacted, That pay pupils may be admitted into the Institution, the number and terms of admission being decided by a majority of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 10. Be it further enacted, That the Trustees shall meet at least once in three months, and they shall annually appoint three of their

number, whose duty it shall be to pay monthly visits to the Institution, or oftener if they think proper, and carefully examine into the state and condition of the Institution, and investigate everything in relation to the welfare of the orphans in the Institution, and to make a written report to the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 11. Be it further enacted, That the Institution shall be located in the town of Midway, in the county of Woodford. Approved February 23, 1847.

AMENDMENT OF 1862

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the property owned by the Kentucky Female Orphan School at Midway, Woodford County, be exempt from all taxes whatever so long as it exists as a School of Charity.

Approved March 11, 1862.

AMENDMENT OF 1865

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the second section of the charter of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, located in the town of Midway, and county of Woodford, be, and the same is hereby so amended as to empower and allow the Trustees of the School to hold property for its use, as provided for in said charter to an amount not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That any moneys, stocks, lands, or other property that may have been heretofore donated or devised to the school aforesaid, exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) shall be held and owned by the Trustees of said Orphan School in their corporate capacity, for its use and benefit, as fully and completely as if their original charter had authorized them to receive the same.

SECTION 3. This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved December 16, 1865.

AMENDMENT OF 1876

AN ACT to amend the charter of Kentucky Female Orphan School.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the first section of an act, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Kentucky Female Orphan School," be so amended as to read as follows: "That James Ware Parrish, James W. Redd, B. P. Smith, William F. Patterson, Lewis Crutcher, John Curd, John T. Johnson, John G. Allen and L. L. Pinkerton, be, and they are hereby, constituted a body

corporate, to be known by the name of 'The Kentucky Female Orphan School', and by that name shall have perpetual succession; and a seal, with power to change and alter the same at pleasure; and, as a body corporate, shall be authorized to exercise the ordinary powers and privileges that are now enjoyed and exercised by the Trustees of any seminary of learning, or academy, within this State; and on the death, resignation, or disqualification of any of said Trustees, or their successors, a quorum of the Board shall fill such vacancy or vacancies with a person or persons who are members in good standing of some congregation of the Church of Christ in the State of Kentucky; and the person or persons so appointed shall be vested with the same powers and privileges as if specially named in this act; and by the name and style of the 'Trustees of the Kentucky Female Orphan School', may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity."

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1876.

AMENDMENT OF 1890

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, located at Midway, Woodford County. Approved May 8th, 1890.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That section third of the Charter of the Kentucky Female Orphan School of Midway be so amended as to read: Be it further enacted that any seven of said Trustees shall constitute a quorum to transact all business which may properly come before the Board of Trustees. That they may, from time to time, make such by-laws for the government of the Institution as shall not be inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the State. And the Board of Trustees shall have power to increase their number to eighteen if it shall be deemed necessary to do so, and seven members at all times constitute a quorum.

SECTION 2. That the act, entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Kentucky Female Orphan School," approved December 16, 1865, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the words and figures two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) at the end of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following to-wit: four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000).

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AMENDMENT OF 1924

By striking from said Charter the entire amendatory act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Kentucky Female Orphan School, located at Midway, Woodford County, approved May 8th, 1890," in lieu thereof the following is hereby adopted.

SECTION 1. The affairs of the Kentucky Female Orphan School shall be controlled and directed and its property held in the name of the Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, and ten of such members shall constitute a quorum. Such Board may, from time to time, make such by-laws for the government of the Institution as shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the State of Kentucky, or of the charter as amended. Such Board may appoint and elect such officers, agents and employees as may be determined upon and prescribed in the by-laws, and may fix their compensation and change such compensation from time to time by order of the Board, and may prescribe their duties.

SECTION 2. The Board of Trustees shall be self perpetuating and all vacancies occurring therein by reason of resignation, death or otherwise, shall be filled by the Trustees.

The number twenty-eight Trustees shall be reached by electing at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1924, by the Board now serving, ten additional Trustees and at said annual meeting in 1924, the whole Board of twenty-eight members shall be divided by lot or agreement into four groups of seven members each. Group number one shall hold office for four years, group two for three years, group three for two years, and group four for a term of one year. At the annual meeting in each year after 1924, the succession of that group whose term of office expires at that time shall be elected by those members present for a term of four years. All vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Board either at a special or annual meeting.

SECTION 3. There shall be no limit upon the amount of property which may be acquired by donation, gift, purchase or otherwise, by the Trustees, for the use of the Institution.

SECTION 4. All parts of pre-existing charters or amendments thereof in conflict herewith are repealed.

AMENDMENT OF 1928

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that the Kentucky Female Orphan School (hereinafter referred to as "School") does hereby amend its Charter and Amendments thereto granted to it by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and its Articles of Incorporation as amended under the Laws of the State of Kentucky, TO-WIT:

First. The said School, in addition to conducting its business under the name of Kentucky Female Orphan School, may conduct its educational institution under some other academic name, which name may be chosen and determined upon by the Board of Trustees of the School.

The said School is empowered to receive any gifts, donations, bequests, grants and endowments under such academic name, the same as if such gifts,

donations, bequests, grants and endowments were made to it under its name as set out in its Charter.

Second. The School is empowered to conduct an educational institution and home for orphan girls, or other worthy girls to be determined by the Board of Trustees by resolution or by-laws.

The School shall have no capital stock, and no profit is to be derived from its operation. It, however, is organized solely for charitable and educational purposes, the beneficiaries of same to be as heretofore set out.

Third. The affairs of the School shall be controlled and directed by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of a number not in excess of twenty-eight (28), as may be elected by the Board. Such Board may from time to time make such by-laws for the government of the School as shall not be inconsistent with the laws of the State of Kentucky, or the Charter of the School as amended.

Such Board may appoint and elect such officers, agents, and employees as may be determined upon and prescribed in the by-laws and fix their compensation, and change such compensation from time to time by order of the Board. The Board shall prescribe the duties of the above named officers, agents, and employees.

Fourth. The Board of Trustees shall be self-perpetuating, and all vacancies occurring therein by reason of resignation, death or otherwise, shall be filled by the Trustees.

The Board may by resolution or by by-laws provide for the discontinuance of membership of any member of the Board on the ground of absence from the meetings of the Board for a certain number of times, or for any cause, which the Board deems advisable.

Fifth. At the first meeting of the Board after these Amended Articles have been adopted, the whole Board of twenty-eight (28) members shall be divided by lot or agreement into four groups of seven (7) members each—Group Number One shall hold office for four (4) years, Group Number Two for three (3) years, Group Number Three for two (2) years, and Group Number Four for a term of one (1) year. At the annual meeting in each year, the successors of that Group, whose term of office expires at that time, shall be elected by those members present for a term of four years.

All vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Board either at a called meeting, or at the annual meeting. Those elected to fill vacancies at a called meeting shall hold their offices until the following annual meeting.

Sixth. There shall be no limit upon the amount of property, real, personal or mixed, which may be owned or may be acquired by donation, gift, purchase or otherwise by the School.

Seventh. The Board of Trustees may by by-laws or resolution create an Executive Committee, which shall administer the affairs of the Institution

under such authority as the Board may in its judgment delegate to said Committee.

Eighth. Any one is eligible to membership on the Board of Trustees, who is white and over twenty-one years of age, provided that a majority of the Board shall be persons, who are members in good standing in some congregation of the Christian Church.

Ninth. That the different affairs of the Institution shall be managed by the Board and its duly designated officers, agents, and committees. The Board shall select a Treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board. The investments of the funds of the Institution shall be made by the Treasurer by and upon the advice of the Board by resolution, or in accordance with the by-laws duly adopted by the Board, all to be under the supervision of the Finance Committee, whose duties are to be set out in the by-laws adopted by the Board. The investments shall be made in accordance with the Laws of Kentucky relating to the investment of funds by fiduciaries.

Tenth. The regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Wednesday of July at the hour of 10 a. m. Other meetings may be called at any time in accordance with by-laws adopted by the Board.

Eleventh. The Corporation shall have the power to borrow money for the needs of the School from time to time, in the discretion of the Board of Trustees and to execute and deliver notes or other evidences of such indebtedness.

Twelfth. All parts of pre-existing Charters, or Amendments thereof, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

NAMED FUNDS

The Laura W. Bayless Fund $18,141.03
Devise of Mrs. Laura W. Bayless, Paris, Kentucky.

The Guerdon Gates Fund (1866) 25,000.00
Bequest of Guerdon Gates, first minister of the First Christian Church, Louisville, Ky.

The James P. Hodson Fund (1926) 12,700.00
Annuity gift of James P. Hodson, Harrison County, Ky.

The Men and Millions Movement Fund (1918) 8,869.80

The Maltha D. Penniston Fund 20,932.05
Devise of Mrs. Maltha D. Penniston, Jessamine County, Ky.

The Emily Tubman Fund (1886) 20,000.00
Gift of Mrs. Emily Tubman, Augusta, Ga.

The Anna Victor Withers Fund (1927) 1,000.00
Gift of Rodney Withers, as a memorial of his wife. Held in trust by the National Bank of Cynthiana, Ky.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The first scholarships were endowed in the sum of $2,000 each. It was then estimated that the interest on $2,000 would be sufficient perpetually to defray the expenses of a girl during the school year. Of this class of scholarships there are eleven, as follows:

The Elizabeth Couchman Scholarship (1895). Gift of B. W. Couchman, of Clark County.

The Belle Fitzpatrick Scholarship (1877). The first annuity gift of record. Miss Fitzpatrick was principal of the school 1872-77. Beneficiaries to be chosen by the elders of the Maysville Christian Church.

The Mary Frazier Scholarships (1890). There are two of these scholarships. One is awarded by the Masonic Educational Board; the other by a Harrison County committee.

The Germantown Church Scholarship (1869). Donors not known. Has been regularly awarded.

The Adam S. Hibler Scholarship. Mr. Hibler was a trustee 1857-1859.

The James L. Patterson Scholarships. There are two of these scholarships. They were endowed by gift and bequest made in 1818. Beneficiaries are designated by the magistrate from the Leesburg District of Harrison County.

The Richard C. Ricketts Scholarship (1877). Mr. Ricketts was a trustee 1856-91.

The James B. Torbett Scholarship (1878). Since 1896 the beneficiaries have been designated by the Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home, Louisville.

The James York Scholarship (1902). Bequest made by James York, Fox Creek, Anderson County.

ENDOWED IN THE SUM OF $2,500

The Eliza Davies Scholarships (1888). There are two of these scholarships. Mrs. Davies was the author of "The Story of An Earnest Life" and was matron of the school for some years. She was a native of Australia. Coming to America she lived for a while at Bethany, Virginia, the home of Alexander Campbell, and later became interested in the Kentucky Female Orphan School. At her death she left 1,000 pounds sterling to establish these scholarships.

The Stephen Grow Scholarship (1903). This was first an annuity gift from Stephen Grow, of Nicholasville.

The John Augustus Williams Scholarship (1926). Established by the alumnae of Daughters College, Harrodsburg. A self-perpetuating body of

former students of Daughters College designates the beneficiary. The alumnae is pledged to increase this fund to $5,000.

ENDOWED IN THE SUM OF $5,000

In 1890, it having been found that the income from scholarships endowed in the sum of $2,000 was no longer sufficient to pay the expenses of a pupil during the school year, the Board of Trustees established the rule that in the future scholarships must be endowed in the sum of $5,000. In this class are the following scholarships:

The Captain William E. and Arlona A. Barkley Scholarship. Established (1927) as an annuity. Now available. Beneficiary to be chosen by a committee selected by the White Protestant churches of Augusta, Kentucky. Preference to be given to a Bracken County girl.

The Broadway Christian Church Scholarship (1927); Lexington, Kentucky.

The Robert H. Gay Scholarship (1929). A bequest of Robert H. Gay, Woodford County.

The Gabriel F. Harbaugh Scholarship (1924). Endowed by a Jessamine County donor.

The Sallie Logan Scholarships (1885). There are two of these scholarships. Beneficiaries are named by nieces of Mrs. Logan.

The John W. and Mary McMeekin Scholarship (1930). Gift of Mrs. Julia Markham as a memorial of her parents. Beneficiary to be named first by Mrs. Markham, then by Georgetown Christian Church.

The Doctor Lewis L. Pinkerton Scholarship (1930). Established and endowed by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Bell Pinkerton Price.

The Anne Williams Starks Scholarship (1930). Endowed by Isaac F. Starks, of Louisville, in memory of his mother, Mrs. Anne William Starks.

The James Madison Starks Scholarship (1921). Endowed by John P. Starks, of Louisville, in memory of his father, James Madison Starks, an early trustee of the school.

The James M. Tisdale Scholarship (1916). There are seven of these scholarships. Endowed by James M. Tisdale of Dayton, Ky. The beneficiaries are to be chosen from among "such orphan girls as whose parents lived and died in Kentucky, and one of such parents at least was a member of the Christian church in good standing at the time of such parents death in the State of Kentucky."

The following scholarships, endowed in the sum of $5,000 each, at present in the form of annuity funds, are not yet available:

The C. Kenneth Balsly Scholarship (1928). Gift of Mrs. Ida Balsly. To be awarded by the Burlington (Ky.) Masonic Lodge.

The Benjamin F. Barkley Scholarship (1928). To be awarded by a committee from the White Protestant churches of Augusta, Kentucky.

The Willis C. and Alice E. Burdon Scholarships (1928). There are two of these scholarships. Donors of Louisville. Preference to be given to wards of the Christian Church Orphans Home.

The John W. and Louisa H. Cannon Scholarship (1928).

The Jane Patterson Cobb Scholarship (1928). Gift of Mrs. Jane Patterson Cobb, of Harrison County.

The W. Thos. Congleton Scholarship (1930). Gift of W. Thos. Congleton, Lexington, Ky. Preference to be given a girl from Powell County, Kentucky.

The Mary Brent Dabney Scholarship (1929). Gift of Mrs. Belle Wisdom, of Houston, Texas.

The Ernest and Margaret Dunlap Scholarships (1930). There will be three of these scholarships. One of them is to be awarded by the Cleveland Orphans Home of Versailles, Kentucky. In awarding the remaining two, preference is to be given daughters of ministers or missionaries.

The John L. Dunlap Scholarship (1929). Devise of John L. Dunlap, of Louisville.

The George W. and Kate C. Dunlap Scholarship (1927). Established by Mrs. Kate C. Dunlap, of Lexington, Kentucky. Preference to be given to a girl from the Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home.

The Eliza Pearce Fant Scholarship (1928). Gift of Miss Eliza Pearce Fant, of Covington. Preference to Christian Church Widows and Orphans Home.

The James P. and Lucinda Fant Scholarship (1927). Gift of Mrs. Mollie Pearce in memory of her parents. Beneficiary to be designated by White Christian churches of Fleming County.

The Elizabeth S. Fisk Scholarship (1921). Gift of Mrs. Belle Fisk Andrews, of Washington, D. C., and Covington, Kentucky, as a memorial to her mother.

The Joseph and Louisa A. Graves Scholarship (1928). Donated by Joseph and Louisa A. Graves, of Erlanger, Kentucky. Preference to girl of Christian Church Orphans Home.

The Robert C. Greene Scholarship (1928). Gift of Mrs. Ona B. Greene, of Owen County. Mrs. Greene has been a teacher in the school since 1923.

The Fred Harris Scholarship (1927). Gift of Fred Harris, of Danville. Preference to ward of Christian Church Orphans Home.

The Northcutt-Montgomery Scholarships (1927-28). See "Foundations."

The Zach C. and Maggie Wells Offutt Scholarships (1930). See "Foundations".

The Mollie Fant Pearce Scholarship (1928). Gift of Miss Eliza Fant in memory of her sister. Preference to be given to daughters of ministers and missionaries.

The Frances Redd Scholarship (1928). Gift of Colonel R. Thos. T. Redd, of Berry, Kentucky, in memory of his daughter.

The Rucker Scholarship (1927). Gift of Lucile and Nora Rucker in memory of Mrs. Nannie E. Rucker, of Boone County, Kentucky. Preference to be given to girl from Christian Church Orphans Home.

The Lucille Rucker Scholarship (1928). Gift of Miss Lucille Rucker, of Boone County. Preference to be given to daughters of ministers and missionaries.

The Nora Rucker Scholarship (1928). Gift of Miss Nora Rucker, of Boone County. Preference to be given to daughters of ministers and missionaries.

MEMORIAL BUILDINGS AND ROOMS

There are memorials in the form of buildings, named for particular individuals.

Memorial rooms are designated by bronze plates showing names of donors.

Names of persons who contribute furnishings to certain rooms are indicated by neat brass plates.

The names of persons who have donated dormitory rooms are marked by bronze door plates.

The memorial rooms in the academic building, known as Starks Hall, are as follows:

First Floor

Eugenia Starks Burgin—Gymnasium.
Mr. and Mrs. James R. Rash—Domestic Science Laboratory.
Bettie Starks Rodes—Gymnasium.

Second Floor

Mark Collis—Class Room.
William Carlton Giltner—Reading Room.
Mary Graham—Library.
Ella Johnson Mountjoy—Superintendent's Office.
Anne Williams Starks—Study Hall.
Richard S. Starks—Class Room.
Sallie Cannon Starks—Class Room.
J. T. Vance—Conference Room.

THIRD FLOOR

James B. Brown—Cloak Room.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dunlap—Class Room.
Mollie B. Hall—Class Room.
Mr. and Mrs. Zach C. Offutt—Auditorium.
Thompson Gay Parrish—Class Room.
Thompson M. Parrish—Class Room.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Prewitt—Class Room.
Franklin F. Starks—Cloak Room.
Mary E. Woodcock—Class Room.

FOURTH FLOOR

Catherine Starks Burge—Practice Room.
Amanda Branham Dunlap—Class Room.
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gay—Practice Room.
Mrs. J. B. Graves—Practice Room.
Sallie T. Johnson—Practice Room.
Mrs. Lilly M. Parrish—Practice Room.
Waller Rodes—Practice Room.
Mrs. Carrie S. Sewell—Class Room.
Isaac F. Starks—Class Room.
Richard S. Starks—Class Room.
Andrew and Sallie G. Steele—Practice Room.
Mrs. Laura Richart Walton—Practice Room.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1930

Mark Collis, Chairman.
Henry M. Johnson, Vice Chairman.

TERM EXPIRING JULY, 1930

Clarence C. Hieatt, Louisville, Ky.
John L. Shuff, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Church Ford, Georgetown, Ky.
Mrs. Charles Allen Thomas, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Reuben B. Hutchcraft, Paris, Ky.
Ernest Dunlap, Pisgah, Ky.
N. Prewitt Van Meter, Winchester, Ky.

TERM EXPIRING JULY, 1931

John P. Starks, Louisville, Ky.
Ed. R. Prewitt, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Frank M. Tinder, North Middletown, Ky.
Frank D. Rash, Louisville, Ky.
Henry S. Caywood, North Middletown, Ky.
Edward Y. Chapin, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Henry L. Martin, Sr., Midway, Ky. (Declined).

TERM EXPIRING JULY, 1932

Max S. Barker, Louisville, Ky.
Frank C. Button, Morehead, Ky.
Mrs. Mary L. Montgomery, Cynthiana, Ky.
Zach C. Offutt, Louisville, Ky.
William A. Hinton, Sadieville, Ky.
Robert R. Giltner, Eminence, Ky.
Frederick A. Wallis, Paris, Ky.

TERM EXPIRING JULY, 1933

Ben. F. Parrish, Midway, Ky.
W. Thos. Congleton, Lexington, Ky.
Mark Collis, Lexington, Ky.
M. Thomas McEldowney, Winchester, Ky.
Henry M. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. John T. Gay, Versailles, Ky.
George Gayle, Frankfort, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1930

Mark Collis, Chairman
Mary C. Vance, Secretary
Ed. R. Prewitt
Robert R. Giltner
Ernest Dunlap
Ben. F. Parrish
W. Tom. Congleton

CHAIRMEN OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Samuel Nuckols, 1849-1864
John W. McGarvey, 1864-1868
Richard C. Ricketts, 1868-1870
Lewis B. Wilkes, 1870-1871
Richard C. Ricketts, 1871-1876
John W. McGarvey, 1876-1879
Richard C. Ricketts, 1879-1881
John S. Shouse, 1881-1893
Mark Collis, 1893

TREASURERS

There is no record of treasurers prior to 1858. It is probable that James Ware Parrish was the treasurer of the endowment funds and John D. Dawson treasurer of the current expense fund until 1856.

Richard D. Shipp, 1856(?)-1865
Richard C. Ricketts, 1865-1870
William M. Shipp, 1870-1890
W. Allen Broadhurst, 1890-1892
Phillip P. Parrish, 1892-1914
Charles W. Parrish, 1914-1922
John T. Vance, 1922-1927
Mary C. Vance, 1927-

SUPERINTENDENTS
(Called Principals until 1929)

John W. Dawson, 1849-1857
Robt. Aug. Broadhurst, 1858-1871
Miss Belle Bellew, 1871-1872
Miss Cornelia Oldham
Miss Belle Fitzpatrick, 1872-1877
Samuel P. Lucy, 1877-1884
Miss Liccie Corbin, 1884-1903
Mrs. Ella Johnson Mountjoy, 1903-

LIST OF TRUSTEES AND INCORPORATORS

Following is a list of the men and women who have been elected trustees of the Kentucky Female Orphan School. The list includes also the men who signed the petition to the General Assembly in 1846 for articles of incorporation and who afterward were elected trustees of the school. The years set opposite the names indicate the periods of service, except in a few cases where the position was declined, as noted.

In the list of trustees are the names of men prominent in all professions and vocations who evidently found extreme pleasure in the service which they thus rendered, many of them through long periods of years. In some cases it will be noted, their terms of office continued for more than three decades, and here and there the place of honor descended or was transferred to a son or other near kinsman.

Since 1904, women have been elected to the board of trustees. Five are now serving efficiently in that capacity.

Doubtless, in the preparation of this history of the Kentucky Female Orphan School the activities of some of the early trustees have not been detailed to the degree which their labors merited. This has been due largely to faults and lapses in the available records. These discrepancies, it is hoped, will be supplied in a later edition of this book if plans to make a systematic collection of scattered data are successful.

The following list of present and former trustees is believed to be substantially accurate.

John G. Allen, 1846-1850, 1894-1903
Edward A. Bagby, 1879-1884
William H. Bailey, 1872-1874
Max S. Barker, 1923——
William H. Bartholomew, 1879-1884
William A. Broadhurst, 1891-1892
M. Gano Buckner, 1924-1926
Dr. Frank C. Button, 1914——
Dr. Hall L. Calhoun, 1912-1919
Henry S. Caywood, 1924——
Edward Y. Chapin, 1929——
Dr. W. R. Chew, 1851——
Zach Church, 1917-1923
James W. Collins, 1919-1925
Mark Collis, 1885——
W. Tom Congleton, 1928——
Clarence Crutcher, 1908-1913
Lewis B. Crutcher, 1846-1872

Washington Crutcher, 1892-1905
John Curd, 1846-Inc.
George Darsie, 1888-1904
Richard H. Davenport, 1851——
James M. Davis, 1851——
R. H. Davis, 1848——
Thompson Davis, 1895-declined
Victor W. Dorris, 1899-1906
Alexander Dunlap, 1879-1894
Ernest Dunlap, 1902——
Richard H. Ellett, 1917-1924
Ernest W. Elliott, 1903-1907
Philip S. Fall, 1848——
Hardin Field, 1902-1922
Church Ford, 1926——
Mrs. John T. Gay, 1912——
George Gayle, 1929——
Robert R. Giltner, 1917——
James M. Graves, 1892-1916
Edward P. Halley, 1879-1897, 1905-1909
Henry Halley, 1887-1900
Adam S. Hibler, 1857-1879
Clarence C. Hieatt, 1926——
Melvin B. Hifner, 1912-1917
William A. Hinton, 1924——
James A. Hulett, 1924-1928
Mrs. Reuben B. Hutchcraft, 1906-
Dr. T. J. Iles, 1848——
William S. Irvin, 1911-1925
Henry M. Johnson, 1925——
John T. Johnson, 1846-1856
Dr. Charles Louis Loos, 1881-1912
M. Thomas McEldowney, 1925—
John W. Garvey, 1864-1881, 1891-1899
J. B. McGinn, 1865-1868
John W. McMeekin, 1913-1925
J. W. Martin, 1849——
J. E. Miles, 1896-1899
P. Galt Miller, 1891-1904
Benjamin J. Mitchell, 1894-1896
William Mitchell, 1885-1898
Mrs. M. L. Montgomery, 1925——
Rev. Wyatt G. Montgomery, 1926-1929
Sidney S. Moore, 1878-1879
James W. Morrison, 1906-1908
James L. Neal, 1875-1878
Samuel Nuckols, 1849-1864
Samuel Nuckols, 1891-1892
Zach C. Offutt, 1924——
Dr. Benjamin F. Parrish, 1916——
Charles W. Parrish, 1914-1922
James Ware Parrish, 1846-1857, Inc.
Philip Philomen Parrish, 1874-1916
Thompson M. Parrish, 1867-1902
William F. Patterson, 1846-1888
Lewis T. Payne, 1858-1864
Samuel L. Pepper, 1850-1867
Dr. Lewis Letig Pinkerton, 1846-1875
Judge Samuel D. Pinkerton, 1924-1928
Miss Mamie Powell, 1904, Declined
Ed. R. Prewitt, 1921——
William H. Prewitt, 1891-1921
Frank D. Rash, 1927——
James R. Rash, 1924-1926
Archie O. Redd, 1848——
James W. Redd, 1846——
Robert C. Rice, 1858——
Richard C. Ricketts, 1856-1892
George Rogers, 1851——
John I. Rogers, 1858-1864
Johnson J. Rogers, 1867-1868
W. E. Rogers, 1864-1887
Mrs. Louella Wilcox St. Clair, 1904-1910
George L. Sehon, 1905-1914
James R. Shaw, 1914-1917
R. D. Shipp, 1860-1865
William M. Shipp, 1869-1894
John S. Shouse, 1865-1896, 1898-1913
William Shouse, 1856-1866
John L. Shuff, 1924——
T. Alexander Shropshire, 1896-1901

Robert N. Simpson, 1908-1910
William G. Simpson, 1901-1923
Bird R. Smith, 1846——
Thaddeus Smith, 1858-1865
Mrs. George R. Snyder, 1925-1928
James Madison Starks, 1851-1879
John P. Starks, 1923——
Andrew Steele ,1858-1890
Patterson Steele, 1890-1908
William B. Taylor, 1899-1904
Benjamin A. Thomas, 1911-1912
Mrs. Charles Allen Thomas, 1911-
W. John Thomas, 1891-1899
Rev. Frank M. Tinder, 1924——
John T. Vance, 1901-1927
Mary C. Vance, 1927-1928
N. Prewitt Van Meter, 1900——
Frederick A. Wallis, 1929——
Walter M. White, 1898-1900
Lewis B. Wilkes, 1869-1871
Gen. William T. Withers, 1871-1878

FACULTY 1929-1930

Mrs. Ella Johnson Mountjoy, A. B., Superintendent.
Miss Lucy Peterson, A. M., Principal, Mathematics.
Miss Frances Kennedy, A. B., Dean, Science.
Miss Tommie Baker, A. B., History.
Miss Minnie Botts, A. B., English.
Miss Ulva Bridges, A. B., Science.
Miss Frances Cook, A. B., Mathematics, Librarian.
Mrs. Ona B. Green, Bible.
Miss May Heberling, A. B., Latin, Physical Education.
Mrs. Alma V. Milby, A. B., Business Department.
John C. Mountjoy, (Supply).
Mrs. Gertrude Newcomb, Preparatory.
Mrs. Mary W. Parsley, Domestic Science and Art.
Mrs. Katherine M. Riley, A. B., Business Department.
Miss Emma Sleet, Music.
Miss Sarah West, A. B., English.

LIST OF TEACHERS

The Kentucky Female Orphan School has nearly always been peculiarly fortunate in the selection of its instructors. Probably no school in all the world, year after year, under all circumstances and amid varying fortunes, has had a more loyal and self-sacrificing teaching staff. Its teachers have lived on the premises and have been a part of the wholesome family life of the institution. This intimate and friendly contact between the faculty and the pupil has of course been a distinct advantage to the girls.

Addams, Miss Lucy, 1871-1875
Baker, Miss Tommie L., 1928——
Bellew, Miss Belle, 1871-1872
Berry, Miss Bettie, 1898-1912
Botts, Miss Minnie, 1893——
Boyd, Miss Bessie, 1905-1918
Boyle, Miss Marie, 1900-1903
Bridges, Miss Ulva, 1925——
Broadhurst, Allen, 1861-1862
Broadhurst, Robert A., 1858-1871

Brockman, Miss Mattie, 1870-1871
Brown, Mrs. Sallie M., 1924-1927
Buchanan, Miss Virginia, 1925-1927
Burchett, Miss Mattie, 1872-1875
Burkhart, Miss Martha, 1855-1856
Button, Miss Ida, 1921-1922
Button, Mrs. Phoebe, 1880-1887
Campbell, Miss Nannie, 1889-1892
Cardwell, Miss Mary, 1884-1894
Carson, Miss Hallie H., 1919-1920
Cook, Miss Bettie, 1870-1871
Cook, Miss Frances, 1928——
Cooke, Miss Mary, 1915-1916
Corbin, Miss Liccie, 1877-1903
Cromwell, Miss Bettie M., 1894-1898
Cully, Miss Mary, 1853-1854
Davies, Mrs. Eliza, 1850——
Dawson, John D., 1849-1857
Dawson, Mrs. Mary Jane, 1849-1857
Day, Miss Frances M., 1886-1894
Drudge, Miss Helen M., 1927-1929
Farra, Miss Catherine, 1913-1915
Feighner, Miss Jessie, 1912-1913
Field, Miss Lena C., 1891-1894
Fitzpatrick, Miss Belle, 1872-1877
Fugette, Miss Irene B., 1869-1872 (Later Mrs. R. A. Broadhurst)
Greene, Mrs. Ona B., 1923——
Grimes, Miss Laura W., 1922-1923
Grubbs, Mrs. Jennie, 1869-1870
Hamilton, Miss Frances E., 1902-1903
Hayes, Miss Pearl, 1898-1901
Heberling, Miss May, 1922——
Hogan, Miss Mary Ann, 1856——
Hopkins, Mrs. M. B., 1869-1870
Hudson, Mrs. Nannie, 1881-1882
Jesse, Miss Lula, 1878-1880
Johann, Miss Agnes, 1912-1914
Johantgen, Miss Jennie, 1885-1890
Johnson, Miss Ella, 1896——
Kennedy, Miss Frances, 1926——
King, Miss Effie, 1917-1925
Lathram, Miss Jessie, 1925-1928
Laughlin, Miss Mary E., 1884-1886
Lucy, Mrs. Samuel P., 1877-1884
Long, Mrs. C. M., 1869-1870
McCoun, Miss Perla, 1881-1884
McEwan, Miss Sallie, 1877-1879
McKinnis, Miss Ruth, 1924-1927
Milby, Mrs. Alma V., 1927——
Moffett, Miss Mary, 1892-1896
Mountjoy, Miss Hattie, 1905-1923
Neil, Miss Anne D., 1915-1917
Nelson, Mrs. Lena, 1886-1887
Newcomb, Mrs. Gertrude, 1916——
Newman, Miss Sudie, 1903-1907
Norburn, Miss Aurelia, 1895-1907
Oldham, Miss Cornelia, 1870-1873
Parrish, Miss Honeywood, 1921-1922
Parsley, Mrs. Mary W., 1913——
Peterson, Miss Lucy, 1907——
Pinkerton, Miss Sallie, 1855-1856
Pope, Miss Eleanor, 1913——
Prewitt, Miss Elizabeth, 1926-1928
Queen, Miss Amanda, 1855-1856
Raber, Mrs. Cora M., 1923-1924
Rand, Miss Lucile, 1912-1915
Rice,——
Riley, Mrs. Katherine M., 1927——
Roberts, Miss Lizzie, 1875-1877
Shaw, Miss Stella, 1903——
Sleet, Miss Emma, 1903-1905; 1918——
Smith, Miss Iva May, 1899-1900
Smith, Miss Zoe, 1917-1919
Stephenson, Miss Mary, 1884-1886
Stone, Miss Lily M., 1887-1891
Tilden, Miss Corda, 1854-1855
Tipton, Miss M. S., 1875-1878
Vanarsdale, Miss Etha, 1914-1917
Vance, Miss Mary C., 1914-1916
Veal, Miss Katherine, 1909-1912
Wallace, Mrs. Annie, 1877-1882
Wardroper, Miss Marie, 1873-1874
Way, Miss Mary R., 1920-1922

"A HAPPY GROUP ARE WE"

West, Miss Sarah, 1897——
Whaley, Miss Nell, 1914-1917
Wheatley, Miss Lizzie, 1866-1867
Williams, Miss Stella, 1878-1880
Winn, Miss Nell, 1895-1899
Wise, Miss Jennie E., 1917-1921
Wright, Miss Ella, 1877-1880
Yost, Miss Bettie, 1849-1850

LIST OF GRADUATES

In 80 years more than 1,000 girls were graduated from the Kentucky Female Orphan School. Hundreds of others who did not complete the prescribed course of instruction went forth from the institution with the equivalent of good primary school education.

These young women, there is reason to believe, notwithstanding the hardships which many of them encountered in their early childhood, fulfilled on the whole their proper destinies no less successfully than did a like number of their sisters reared under far more favorable circumstances.

Hosts of Kentucky Female Orphan School girls have achieved conspicuous successes. In the early years, when opportunities for young women seeking work were limited, those who did not marry soon after completing their educations, found ready employment as teachers. Latterly they have entered every field open to women and today are to be found far and near rendering splendid service, not only as educators, but in various capacities in commercial occupations. To the learned professions and in the arts and sciences they have made noteworthy contributions. As wives and mothers they have done their share toward the upbuilding of "the abundant life." Their sons and daughters have become preachers, teachers and workers prominent in every field of useful human endeavor.

That a complete list of the graduates cannot be presented is a matter of deep regret. Names of those for the years 1850, 1851, 1852, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1868, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 cannot be found in the books of the institution. The records contain a list of the graduates of the Class of 1870, but their homes were not given. Otherwise, the following list is believed to be accurate. Where the State is not given, Kentucky will be understood.

The list of graduates by years, as nearly as can be supplied, is as follows:

1853

Martha Anne Burkhardt, Pulaski County.
Mary Fannie Sheeley, Jessamine County.

1854

Virginia Davis, Perryville.
Mary E. Fletcher, Danville.
Mary Ann McCrocklin, Louisville.

1856

Martha Runyan, Madison County.

1857

Ellen Daisly, Louisville.
Sarah Wright, Woodford County.

1864

Elizabeth Frances Butler.

1866

Fannie Holton, Mason County.
Mollie Mitchell, Hebron.

1867

Mollie Caplinger.
Mildred Hurst.
Maxie Johnson, Maysville.
Fannie Miller.

1869

Emma Lloyd, Florence.
Fannie Williams.

1870

Frankie Anderson.
Mattie Brockman.
Mary Colgan.
Bettie Cook.
Fannie Dorsey.
Mary Haley.
Mollie Hardin.
Mary Larrimore.
Ada Maddox.
Lide Miller.
Lou Oldham.
Willie Peddicord.
Lizzie Pollock.
Mary B. Raymond.
Addie Sullivan.
Nannie Ware.
Mary Williams.

1871

Lucy Addams.
Dickey Bradley, Lexington.
Maggie Campbell, Nicholasville.
Emma Gibson, Paris.
Dollie Higbee, Lexington.
Loulie Jameson, Cynthiana.
Celia Keith, Louisville.
Katie Metcalf.
Jennie Rice.
Fannie Ritchie, Louisville.
Ollie Stansifer, Union.
Mallie Sullivan, Catawba.

1878

Pattie Bradshaw, Columbia.
Sallie McEwan, Pine Grove.
Fannie Mooney, Midway.
Emma Taylor, Millersburg.

1879

Lillie Daugherty, Paris.
Lida Higgins, Lexington.
Addie Holt, North Middletown.
Lillie Horton, Paris.
Mattie Horton, Paris.
Lulie Jesse, Nicholasville.
Carrie Lester, Ghent.
Annie Phelps, Midway.
Fannie Sims, Midway.

1880

Ona C. Austin, Winchester.
Nannie C. Campbell, Wilmore Station.
Susie Dean, Louisville.
Hattie DeBord, Lexington.
Kate Doten, Great Crossings.
Mary Fidler, Camdenville.
Fannie Grigsby, Winchester.
Pearla McCoun, Lawrenceburg.
Sallie Perkins, Midway, Ky.
Roxie A. Sphar, Winchester.
Jennie Taliaferro, Union.
Belle Adams, Versailles.
Mattie M. Boardman, Lexington.
Blanche L. Cockrill, Stanford.
Sallie Foster, Stanford.
Florida B. Hampton, Glencoe.
Ivy Jones, Hill Spring.
Tetia Jones, Hardinsburg.
Hallie Lansing, Morgan Station.
Edith McKay, Bloomfield.
Annie Munday, Poplar Grove.
Emma Neikirk, Richmond.
Mollie O'Tolle, Richmond.
Lulie Sphar, Blue Licks.
Mary H. Terrell, Berea.

1882

Mary Allman, Richmond.
Annie Anderson, North Fork.
Sallie Cleek, Union.
Cora Curd, Lexington.
Ida M. Parrish, Winchester.
Katie Thomas, New Castle.
Maggie Thompson, Harrodsburg.
Addie L. Veazey, River View.
Kate Wilson, Lockhart.

1883

Ella Brown, Louisville.
Inez Collins, Orangeburg.
Gertrude C. Jillson, Sherbune.
Price S. Kirtley, Lexington.
Hettie McCoun, Lawrenceburg.
Arabella T. Mason, Alton.
Ella Oliver, Orr.
Anna Belle Prather, Russell Cave.
Lulie O. Scroggin, Glencoe.
Lizzie Stivers, Frankfort.
Anna Lee Stoner, Sharpsburg.
Belle Voorhis, Salvisa.
Jennie Wooldridge, Versailles.

1884

Lee T. Coffey, Monticello.
Maggie M. Fiddler, Chestnut Grove.
Mary M. Guy, Indian Fields.
Cora Hamilton, Chilesburg.
Oma Hawkins, Hillsboro.
Mary V. Rice, Marshall.
Ida J. Tyler, Cynthiana.
Precia Lee Wilson, Winchester.

1885

Anna Belle Baxter, Sinai.
Garthena Allora Burrow, Lovelaceville.
Virgie Forest Crystal, Chilesburg.
Irene Oldham Darnell, Sherman, Texas.
Lillian Dudderar, Stanford.
Carrie Lucile Key, Fayette, Miss.
Lilla Belle Ross, Helena.
Josephine Tunks, Leather's Store.

1886

Lizzie M. Booth, Salvisa.
Minnie Botts, Burgin.
Nannie Isaacs Coffey, Monticello.
Fannie Mitchell Day, Leesburg.
Lula Browning Embry, Becknersville.
Mary Esther Ford, Minersville.
Minnie M. Haldeman, Paris, Ky.
Maggie Simms Hawkins, Lexington.
Ella Jewell, Lewisport.
Fannie McWhorter, Cane Valley.
Kate Long Mitchell, Ripley, Ohio.
Anna B. Rankin, Berry.
Lutie B. Smith, Cynthiana.
Clara May Sutherland, Lexington.
Sarah Wray West, Harrodsburg.

1887

Lizzie Belle Baker, Athens.
Emma Boone, Athens.
Mary Thomas Dawson, Oaksville.
Sallie H. James, Salvisa.
Lottie Jillson, Sherburne.
Sudie A. Patterson, Broadwell.
Lelia Powell, Princeton.
Rosalie Stark, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Eddie Blanche Wallace, Smithfield.

1888

Cora B. Barkley, Tollesboro.
Annie L. Berry, Sharpsburg.
Claudia V. Berry, Sharpsburg.
Laura Dumas, Spears.
Mildred E. Hord, Poplar Plains.
Carrie B. Moreland, Trimble.
Mildred E. Murray, Midway.
Fannie K. Pullen, Paris.
Aurelia B. Winn, Winchester.

1889

Roberta Brashear, West Port.
Henrietta B. Coons, Muir.
Anna H. Emerson, Winchester.
Birdie Gibson, Gingston.
Willie R. Hadley, Augusta, Ark.
Monia Key, Fayette, Miss.
Lizzie McEwan, Winchester.
Mary Moffet, Dover.
Meta O'Neil, Paris.
Mary A. Palmer, Birmingham, Ala.
Oberia Renick, Lexington.
Jennie Ryan, Lexington.
Margaret Smith, Hardinsburg.

1890

Lemotie L. Barkley, Elizabethtown.
Bessie B. Lane, Mt. Sterling.
Louella Petty, Orr.
Phoebe E. Phelps, Oquawka, Ill.
Lily I. Poage, Germantown.
Minnie Ricketts, Maysville.

1891 NO GRADUATES.

1892

Sallie Blackburn, Dry Ridge.
Lulie Blakemore, LaGrange.
Mattie Clark, Pleasureville.
May Crabtree, Madisonville.
Ernestine Dawson, Falmouth.
Fannie Fern Filson, Maysville.
Jennie Ford, Elkin Station.
Mattie Hughes, Midway.
Alma McCrosky, Harrodsburg.
Grace Murray, Midway.
Sallie Norman, Glencoe.

1893

Emma Crouch, Dry Ridge.
Margaret Donaldson, Paris.
Katherine Evans, Worthville.
Elizabeth James, Salvisa.
Priscilla Lindsay, Ghent.
Stella Moore, Paris.
Edna E. Powell, Henderson.
Alice Sims, Paris.
Eda Snodgrass, Shadynook.
Eula Snodgrass, Shadynook.
Clemmie Stimson, Flat Creek.

1894

Annie Aswerus, Dry Ridge.
Bettie Baugh, London.
Bessie Boyd, Carlisle.
Mattaline Crabtree, Lexington.
Jessie Hambrick, Georgetown.
Lena Hughes, Lexington.
Laura Kendrick, Corinth.
Ibbie Martin, Franklin.
Aurelia Norburn, Danville.
Alice Ray, Milton.
Nancy Stevenson, Dodge.

1895

Bird Berry, Sharpsburg.
Nola Hill, Nebo.
Lillie Howard, Howard.
Luella Mingua, Augusta.
Mary Poage, Germantown.
Anna Shepard, Lexington.
Frances C. Smith, Hardinsburg.
Katherine Summons, Warsaw.
Katherine Turley, Owenton.
Althea Williamson, Guthrie.

1896

May Corbin, Newport.
Candace Filson, Maysville.
Ora Lancaster, Ensor.
Anna Lee, Claysville.
Katherine Lindsay, Tandy.
Mattie Payne, Athens.
Lida Phythian, Frankfort.
Ida Pollei, Midway.
Nellie Powell, Henderson.
Emma Ray, Stone.
Maude Shely, Lexington.
Susie Simpson, Harrisburg.
Jennie Stringfellow, Carrollton.
Georgia West, Harrodsburg.

1897

Bessie Anderson, Harrodsburg.
Sarah Asher, Lexington.
Anna Carter, Morgan.
Julia Curtis, Louisville.
Mary Garnett, Cynthiana.
Ida Mae Kelley, Lancaster.
Curtis McKenney, College Hill.
Alice Montgomery, Ghent.
Florence Morgan, Lexington.
Mattie Morris, Harrodsburg.
Carrie Nichols, Lexington.
Minnie Park, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Mary Smith, Milton.
Florence Whitlock, Falmouth.
Anna Williamson, Maysville.

1898

Alice Baxter, Midway.
Mary Blakemore, La Grange.
Nancy Cockrell, Jackson.
Frances Collins, Crittenden.
Gertrude Eggleston, Warsaw.
Lottie Faris, Kirksville.
Montjoy Fraser, Cynthiana.
Ada Hamilton, Nicholasville.
Sherlie Johns, Gardnersville.
Bernice Martin, Midway.
Bessie Maxwell, North Middletown.
Dora Morgan, Lexington.
Rosa D. Myers, Woodbine.
Maggie Noland, Union City.
Mary Ben Patterson, Lexington.
Clara Dale Pieratt, Mt. Sterling.
Maude Reid, Shakespeare.
Ellen J. Shawyer, North Middletown
Bettie Lee Smith, Leeslick.
Nannie Wallingford, Dalesburg.
Alma Waters, Cynthiana.

1899

Frank Baugh, London.
Addie May Bersot, Smithfield.
Willie V. Dawson, Stanford.
Mary T. DeVore, Hutchison.
Chiles Fugate, Paris.
Lucy Gardner, Paris.
Ora Lee Gough, Mayfield.
Laura Greenwood, Carrollton.
Mamie Groves, Clay City.
Emma Howard, Louisville.
Carrie Hanson Rogers, Newtown.

1900

Vassie Bersot, Smithfield.
Amelia Curtis, Bernard.
Lula Barrett Evans, Lexington.
Dorcas S. Ewalt, Cynthiana.
Mattie Hutton, Kelat.
Maud Kirkland, Harrodsburg.
Ethel B. McMillan, Dover.
Jessie Mulligan, High Bridge.
Jennie Page, Paynes Depot.
Josephine Rece, Louisville.
Eula Frances Roach, Fulton.
Maude Covert Silcox, Harrodsburg.

1901

Mary Coffey, Morehead.
Lucy Faulconer, Rutland.
Maude Hamilton, Owenton.
Lillie Hedges, Shelbyville.
Ormie Hodgkin, Winchester.
Jessie James, Salvisa.
Myrtle Jewell, Owensboro.
Emma Lee Orr, Falmouth.
Laura Peterson, Morningglory.
Mae Pogue, Mayslick.
Martha Searcy, Easterday.
Lillian Stewart, Louisville.
Nelle Tatom, Dayton.
Katherine Veal, Mt. Sterling.

1902

Alma Braden, Georgetown.
Pearl Davis, Hinton.
Loraine Durr, Louisville.
Carrie Frith, Gum Sulphur.
Helena Fugate, Paris.

Zella Gish, Mt. Sterling.
Agnes Gruelle, Berry.
Eula Hall, St. Louis, Mo..
Lena Haynes, Georgetown.
Emma Hickman, Cynthiana.
Carlia Hitch, Milford.
B. B. James, Salvisa.
Hester Largen, La Grange.
Lida Moore, Shawhan.
Hattie Moreland, Carrollton.
Pearl Nickell, Lexington.
Lutie Palmer, Ewing.
Carrie Robbins, Louisville.
May Taylor, Piqua.
Ireland Thompson, Louisville.
Mary Wilson.

1903

Maude Coleman, Georgetown.
Ida J. Collins, Avoca.
Ida Mae Collins, Graefenburg.
Desra Constance Gann, Rankin.
Mary M. Gardner, Salyersville.
Flora A. Hedger, Ashbrook.
Ruby Hedges, Sharpsburg.
Nelle Lee, Claysville.
Hattie S. Mountjoy, McBrayer.
Lula Parr, Ossipie.
Lucy Peterson, Carlisle.
May D. Tuggle, Ford.
Virginia Van Arsdale, Sharpsburg.
Emma Edith Christie, Newton.
Lizzie Comley, Cynthiana.
Effie Conrad, Cynthiana.
Edna Earl Gardner, Salyersville.
Cordie Lee Green, Botland.
Mary Bernice Hamm, Ruthton.
Bettie Hedges, Shelbyville.
Alice Lowe, Cynthiana.
Bertha Mahoney, Waddy.
Frona Forest Mann, Carlisle.
Lottie Orr, Falmouth.
Sallie C. Park, Red House.
Jane Posey, London.
Bettie Milton Sullivan, Mt. Eden.
Kathleen Walton White, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bessie Whittaker, Cynthiana.

1905

Frances Mae Buck, Walton.
Inez Cobb, Owenton.
Vivian Fleming, Monticello.
Nancy Garvey, Pleasureville.
Anna Lee Herrin, Miranda.
Lida Belle McCray, Moorefield.
Edna McCrosky, Harrodsburg.
Ethel Mann, Carlisle.
Mary Poage, Boyd.
Sarah Sprague, Lexington.
Alice Whitlock, Kirksville.

1906

Willetta Campbell, Frankfort.
Sarah Fenley Clarke, Midway.
Ethelbert Armstrong Dunn, Lancaster.
Ramsey Minerva Fidler, Alton.
Jennie Logan Howard, Paris.
Phyllis Johnston, Falmouth.
Clara Gray Kenney, Ironton, Ohio.
Bertha Lee Mitchell, Faywood.
Minnie Watts Pullins, Richmond.

1907

Bessie Best, Maysville.
Mary Campbell, Frankfort.
Cordelia Harley, Versailles.
Elsie Hieatt, Claysville.
Agnes Morgan, Covington.
Elizabeth Phillips, Monticello.
Lula M. Rickman, McBrayer.
Bettie Smith, Kiserton.
Della Stout, Springdale.
Marybel Weeks, Muir, Ky.
Brenda Beach, Clarksville, Tenn.
Mayte Beach, Clarksville, Tenn.
May Broadus, Buckeye, Ky.

Mary Russell Casey, Cynthiana.
Jennie May Fears, Harrodsburg.
Lena Hawkins, Williamsburg.
Grace Hayden, Spears.
Pearl Hopper, Dry Ridge.
Alma Hurst, Cynthiana.
Annie Lee Milburne, Georgetown.
Frances Morrow, Cynthiana.
Flossie Perkins, Falmouth.
Hope Pitman, London.
Mattie Saben, Cynthiana.
Eva Sams, Georgetown.
Mary Scully Searcy, Lawrenceburg.
Russel Sloan, Burnside, Ky.
Florence Vogler, Cynthiana.
Mary Hurst Wilhoit, Versailles.
Nelle Worley, Louisville.

1909

Laura Carrington, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lutie Caywood, Carlisle.
Jennie Cooper, Maysville.
Grace Daley, Cynthiana.
Macie Faris, Kirksville.
Hannah Hodgkin, Winchester.
Susan Cogar Kidd, Lexington.
Addie Kitson, Pleasureville.
Mary Robert Loyd, Maysville.
Katherine Marsh, Maysville.
Nelle Phillips, Monticello.
Teresa Reese, Dry Ridge.
Annie Snowden, Lexington.
Edith Threlkeld, Corinth.
Dollie Wolford, Junction City.
Alma Wright, Versailles.

1910

Nannie Blackard, Louisville.
Lura Dozier, Richmond.
Eva Gardner, Prestonsburg.
Frances Gibson, Shelbyville.
Bertha Hawkins, Lexington.
Avah Hughes, Ewing.
Ella Lang, Dover.
Ella Mann, Carlisle.
Callie Martin, Farmers.
Ada Short, Lexington.
Lillian Sullivan, Eminence.
Ida Thompson, Helena Station.
Virginia Wilson, Lawrenceburg.
Lillian Young, Morgan.

1911

Edythe Lyle Best, Maysville.
Carolyn Cox, Ford.
Mary Desha, Cynthiana.
Jeanette Hale, San Francisco, Cal.
Martha Talbott Hammel, Danville.
Daphne Hunt, Franklin.
Lyda McDowell, Cynthiana.
Nancy Orpah Scott, Nicholsville.
Verna Stinchcomb, Carlisle.
Annette Sullivan, Eminence.
Elizabeth Taylor, Falmouth.
Mabel Whitlock, Richmond.
Tressie Zumwalt, Cynthiana.

1912

Emma Baker, Louisville.
Elizabeth Brooks, Midway.
Virginia Connellee, Sadieville.
Abbie Daley, Headquarters.
Elizabeth Dodson, Brooksville.
Mary Doyle, Smithfield.
Lula Gaither, Moorefield.
Madge Graves, Louisville.
Clara McDowell, Cynthiana.
Mayme Marlowe, Lawrenceburg.
Lillie Mastin, Cynthiana.
Ellen Osborne, Dover.
Carrie Wigginton, Farmdale.
Pearl Wilhoite, Georgetown.

1913

Ruth Adams, Felicity, Ohio.
Ruby Jackson, Carlisle.
Esther Lykins, Caney.
Nancy Lynn, Switzer.
Ella Rae Nichols, Winchester.

Sadie Parrish, Clintonville.
Goldie Price, Lexington.
Agnes Pryse, Beattyville.
Agnes Saffell, Frankfort.
Winifred Scott, Lexington.
Esta Will, Mansfield, Ohio.
Mayme Wyles, Cynthiana.

1914

Ruth Bland, Maysville.
Stella Burns, Cynthiana.
Mary Helen Carpenter, Flemingsburg.
Alma Clay, Moorefield.
Frances Desha, Cynthiana.
Mary Belle Dunnington, Cynthiana.
Elsie Gidden, Bedford.
Agnes Helwig, Rothwell.
Golden Mastin, Lexington.
Evelyn Neal, London.
Kathleen O'Connor, Harrodsburg.
Gladys Reed, Winchester.
Mary Pearl Ryley, Flemingsburg.

1915

Virginia Adams, Felecity, Ohio.
Corinne Church, Frankfort.
Mabel Glenn, Louisville.
Effie Hall, Pleasureville.
Isabel Hamilton, Carlisle.
Pearl Hickerson, Mackville.
Sarah Kimbrough, Cynthiana.
Will B. Neal, London.
Mary Patterson, Lexington.
Lillie Belle Taylor, Louisville.
Frances Waller, Winchester.
Annie Wilson, Lawrenceburg.

1916

Una Arnold, Mackville.
Clarence Clay, Moorefield.
Lavinia Combs, Lexington.
Stella Craven, Lexington.
Nora Darlington, Butler.
Margaret Douglas, Richmond.
Lucy Fiske, Carrollton.
Mayme Green, Cynthiana.
Mary Humston, Pleasureville.
Frances Martin, Farmers.
Kathren Meglone, Paris.
Cordelia Oder, Cynthiana.
Etmonia Prather, Wilmore.
Margaret Pryor, Long Ridge.
Lelia Robinson, Hinton.
Adelia Russell, Stanford.
Kathryn Simpson, Simpson.
Miriam Thornton, Little Muddy.

1917

Linda Adkins, West Liberty.
Lucile Banks, Louisville.
Margaret Conrad, Chaplin.
Hattie Cree, Covington.
Pearl Crossfield, Harrodsburg.
Sallie Davis, Eagle Station.
Sarah Snell Desha, Cynthiana.
Moselle Dinsmore, Lawrenceburg.
Nina Glenn, Owensboro.
Ruth Kratzer, Maysville.
Iardella Lynch, Springdale.
Emma Newkirk, Lexington.
Elizabeth Parke, Irvine.
Jessie Plank, Owensboro.
Lucretia Pryse, Beattyville.
Eva Ransdell, Salvisa, Ky.
Gertrude Thornton, Little Muddy.
Esther Wilson, Mt. Sterling.

1918

Mary Abney, Lexington.
Marietta Bell, Hutchison.
Virginia Bell, Hutchison.
Eleanor Cheaney, Morganfield.
Mildred Clifford, Cynthiana.
Mabel Collier, Cynthiana.
Pearl Current, Lexington.
Eugenia Fishback, Paris.
Gladys Fryman, Cynthiana.
Mattie Harris, Versailles.

Ruth Haynes, Little Muddy.
Sallie Huggins, Burgin.
Christine Lindsay, Worthville.
Susan McWilliams, Versailles.
Florene Mastin, Lexington.
Mary Milliken, Middletown.
Vivian Moffett, Moorefield.
Anna Mae Moore, Lexington.
Carrie Powell, Smithfield.
Amy Scanland, Frankfort.
Luella Smith, Carlisle.
Josephine Tucker, Middletown.
Lorena Williams, Crab Orchard.

1919

Hattie Baldwin, Stamping Ground.
Gladys Bishop, Cynthiana.
Nannie Brack, Winchester.
Mary Clemons, Ludlow.
Sallie Creacy, Bowen.
Katherine Elkin, Winchester.
Jennie Foreman, Taylorsville.
Martha Garrett, Richmond.
Irvine Hahn, Sinai.
Affie Hammond, Bowling Green.
Lottie M. Harris, Owingsville.
Marguerite Hickerson, Springfield.
Hazel King, Owensboro.
Roberta King, Bagdad.
Osa Lowe, Cynthiana.
Louise McDonald, Mortonsville.
Irene Martin, Lexington.
Ruth Nowlin, Prospect.
Alice Quisenberry, Winchester.
Nancy Starks, Louisville.
Leona Stewart, Valley Station.
Madge Taylor, Paris.
Anna Thomas, Midway.
Rutha Lee Watts, Indian Fields.
Thelma Webb, Corinth.
Ethel Wilson, Wilmore.

1920

Rebecca Cooke, Danville.
Elizabeth Gibbs, Lawrenceburg.
Anna B. Haynes, Sugar Grove.
Gladys Haynes, Morgantown.
Louise Helm, Harrodsburg.
Hettie Leathers, Sinai.
Mary Love, Taylorsville.
Eugenia McDonald, Versailles.
Sadie Martin, Cynthiana.
Eileen Newton, Bowling Green.
Elton Rice, Paris.
Blanche Thomas, Taylorsville.
Linville Thomas, Bethlehem.
Mildred Thornton, Sugar Grove.
Mary Wilson, Van Arsdell.

1921

Eloise Arnold, Springfield.
Mildred Bane, Maysville.
Mary Batterton, North Pleasureville.
Elizabeth Clarke, Midway.
Charlyne Duerson, Trenton.
Mildred Golden, Winchester.
Sarah Hancock, Midway.
Goldie Holsclaw, Milton.
Ada Maher, Paris.
Frances Moore, Morgan.
Robbie Richey, Millersburg.
Ethel Stoermer, Owensboro.
La Verna Stokely, Mt. Sterling.
Lou Annie Wise, White Halls, Tenn.

1922

Eva Bates, Pueblo, Colo.
Emma Berry, Millersburg.
Lucy Bottom, Lawrenceburg.
Jessie Dunaway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lena Gibbs, Lawrenceburg.
Callie Hahn, Sinai.
Essie Hardesty, Frankfort.
Lois Hawkins, Harrodsburg.
Nellie Hunter, Nicholasville.
Katherine Jones, Rankin.
Melville Lee, Louisville.
Margaret Milton, Mt. Eden.
Mary S. Montague, Danville, Ill.
Agatha Newman, Flemingsburg.

Agnes Padgette, Cynthiana.
Frieda Raidt, Louisville.
Isabel Roach, Williamsburg.
Nancy B. Scott, Buena Vista.
Sara Wilson, Van Arsdell.
Frances Woodall, Myers.

1923

Adalene Asbury, Mt. Olivet.
Sadie Berry, Clinton.
Mattie Chumley, Harrodsburg.
Rolla Dalzell, Carlisle.
Elizabeth Dowden, Lexington.
Katherine Forsythe, Lexington.
Mildred Forsythe, Lexington.
Ruth Hancock, Midway.
Margaret Heitzman, Louisville.
Stella Hunt, Pikeville.
Fannie Jenkins, Campbellsburg.
Alleta Kendall, Maysville.
Gertrude Kirkland, Maysville.
Lily Lovell, West Point.
Ethel Mahorney, Cynthiana.
Fannie R. McClary, Myers.
Josephine Prows, Dayton.
Nancy Quisenberry, Winchester.
Jean Renick, Lexington.
Jennie Roberts, Louisville.
Eva Stubblefield, Springfield.
Mary Tandy, Frankfort.
Tabitha Tudor, Nicholasville.
Mary Lee Ware, Harrodsburg.
Ione Williams, Cynthiana.

1924

Christine Anderson, Dover.
Myrtle Applegate, Springdale.
Mabel Blount, Moorefield.
Vada Cordray, Shadynook.
Anna W. Gaither, Carlisle.
Gladys Ireland, Georgetown.
Margaret Ireland, Georgetown.
Anna L. Locknane, Winchester.
Katherine Myers, Owensboro.
Mary E. Prewitt, Pine Grove.
Mabel Traylor, Dayton.
Ruth Tutt, Cox's Creek.
Anna S. Wilson, Louisville.
Ida Young, London.

1925

Mildred Brown, Warsaw.
Gardia Cottle, Lexington.
Ruth Herd, Traveler's Rest.
Constance Hill, Paris.
Dorothy Hersperger, Nicholasville.
Mary E. Hancock, Owensboro.
Sara Hill Holland, Pleasureville.
Carrie Hovermale, Moorefield.
Allie Johnson, Paris.
Minnie Lowe, Cynthiana.
Rena Martin, Cynthiana.
Ruth Martin, Cynthiana.
Katie Lee Lloyd, Louisville.
Lucile Rose, Midway.
Fannie Lou Rupard, Winchester.
Elizabeth Scanland, Louisville.
Mary Shouse, Lawrenceburg.
Anna Louise Talbott, Winchester.
Mabel Wilson, Georgetown.

1926

Ruby Baxter, Versailles.
Nancy Cuzick, Paris.
Willa Farrald, Ashland.
Garnetta Florence, Lexington.
Minnie Gibbs, Lawrenceburg.
Laura Grove, Cynthiana.
Cora Hamilton, Stamping Ground.
Marguerite Insko, Carlisle.
Katherine Kendall, Berry.
Bessie Moore, Olympia.
Hallie Payne, Richmond.
Lucille Perrine, Lexington.
Mary Schweickart, Sharon.
Thelma Searcy, Eagle Station.
Roxa Stansberry, London.
Nannie B. Stephenson, Muir.
Willa Stubblefield, Springdale.
Clara Traylor, Dayton.

Ayleen Wallace, Elva.
Ruth Willis, Louisville.
Jewel Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Margaret Wright, Louisville.
Bobbie Wyatt, Covington.
Lucille Sleet, Walton.
Bertha True, Kansas City, Mo.

1927

Marguerite Applegate, Springdale.
Mae Beckett, Maysville.
Mary Bethel, Lexington.
Ada Brown, Gee.
Helen Dunn, Dayton, Ohio.
Frances Elmore, Jellico, Tenn.
Lillian Gribbin, Lexington.
Arvie Hamilton, Stamping Ground.
Lucy Hansford, Louisville.
Rose Hoskins, Sinai.
Mary Lizzie Hovermale, Moorefield.
Kathleen Jacobs, Lexington.
Ona May Lucas, Eminence.
Geneva Morton, Lexington.
Mary C. Noffsinger, Central City.
Loreen Payne, Richmond.
Lucille Stewart, Richmond.
Theodoshia Todd, Paragould, Ark.
Lillian Umstattd, Elizaville.
Katherine Wheeler, Berry.
Velma Woodard, Sherburne.
Mame Wright, Louisville.
Mildred Young, Des Moines, Iowa.

1928

Ernestine Ames, Glencoe.
Lucy Belle Arnold, Valley Station.
Maude Berry, Augusta.
Corinne Carrington, Moorefield.
Verna Cheek, Lawrenceburg.
Florence Dix, Jeffersontown, Ind.
Hazel Duvall, Stamping Ground.
Norma Evans, Sharpsburg.
Lucy Fooks, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Virginia Godbey, Mt. Olivet.
Jane Graham, Wilmore.
Zaidie Janes, Lebanon Junction.
Virginia Johnson, Lockland, Ohio.
Southa Martin, Levee.
Martha Neff, Paris.
Ruby Peck, Flemingsburg.
Ellis Rayborn, Winchester.
Margaret Scanland, Louisville.
Della Smith, Nicholasville.
Ottie Smith, Frankfort.
Dorothy Thomas, Paris.
Lula Traylor, Dayton.
Kate Wearren, Jeffersonville.
Mary Bruce Wyatt, Frankfort.
Elsie Yater, Hazard.

1929

Norma Baker, Petersburg.
Juanita Best, Maysville.
Marie Brewer, Lexington.
Lois Catlett, Gee.
Blanche Duncan, Cynthiana.
Anna Russell Faulconer, Stamping Ground.
Floris Fitzpatrick, Myers.
Lillian Gooch, Midway.
Ernestine Hagins, Hazard.
Katherine Havicus, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Olive Hawkins, Flemingsburg.
Violet Helme, Pitssburgh, Pa.
Eva May Herd, Louisville.
Hazel Jones, Horse Cave.
Elizabeth Martin, Ashland.
Frances Mastin, Georgetown.
Flossie Meyer, Charlestown, Ind.
Anna Lynn Miller, Germantown.
Katherine Neff, Cynthiana.
Louise O'Brien, Louisville.
Dorothy Perrine, Maysville.
Louise Peters, Erwin, Tenn.
Geneva Renaker, Cynthiana.
Madaline Roberts, Richmond.
Elsie Rue, Harrodsburg.
Marie Rust, Louisville.

Lavinia Sams, Lexington.
Sara Sanderson, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frances Severance, Louisville.
Margaret Severance, Louisville.
Margaret Snodgrass, Falmouth.
Anna Sue Stephenson, Cynthiana.
Anna Marie Thompson, Barr Creek.
Rosa Thompson, Barr Creek.
Hazel Trower, Richmond.
Ruth Wells, Maysville.
Evangeline Wiley, Bowling Green.
Frances Williams, Newport.
Helen Williams, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lucille Williams, Indianapolis, Ind.
Elizabeth Withers, Boyd.
Frances Wyatt, Frankfort.

EXTRACTS FROM WILLS THAT HAVE HELPED MAKE HISTORY

From the will of John T. Hughes of Fayette County, Ky.:

"If any sum remains from the proceeds of said sales, after carrying out my wishes, as herein expressed, then I devise the rest and remainder, including any part of my estate not disposed of, to the Midway Orphans' Home, Midway, Kentucky, to be used by it for the purpose set out in its charter." This bequest amounted to $193,295.62, net.

From the will of Mrs. Laura Bayless, of Bourbon County, Ky.:

"Item 14. As to the rest and residue of my property, I devise one-half thereof to Transylvania University, of Lexington, Ky., to be used for the education of worthy young men studying at said University for ministerial work in the Christian Church, and the remaining one-half I devise to the Midway Orphans School of the Christian Church located at Midawy, Ky." This bequest amounted to $18,141.03.

From the will of Captain Wm. E. Barkley, of Bracken County, Ky.:

"Item 13. I devise and bequeath to the said Kentucky Female Orphans School, of Midway, Kentucky, the sum of twenty-thousand ($20,000) dollars, for and in consideration of the trustees of said School naming the dining hall in the Alumnae Building on the campus of said School 'The William E. and Arlona A. Barkley Dining Hall,' in keeping with a pledge made by me with said Kentucky Female Orphan School, this date."

FROM OTHER WILLS

The will of Mrs. Emily Tubman, of Augusta, Georgia, devised $20,000; Guerdon Gates, of Jefferson county, Ky., $25,000; Mrs. Maltha D. Penniston, of Jessamine County, Ky., $20,933.05; and J. Harvey Hibler, of Woodford County, Ky., the sum of $10,000. These are only a few of the many wills in which the School has been remembered.

It should be born in mind that the legal name is the "Kentucky Female Orphans School" of Midway, Kentucky.

WHEN PHILANTHROPISTS GO A-FISHING

(*From Kentucky Female Orphan School Bulletin*)

Zach C. Offutt is now a trustee of the Kentucky Female Orphan School. As a boy he worked in Middleton's Store at Shelbyville. He later went to Louisville. Through hard work, he became a master salesman and was transferred to New York by his house. At the age of 50, his company went into bankruptcy and he lost all his earnings, which were invested with his employers. He returned to Louisville with a determination to "come back." No man ever had a better or more heroic helpmeet than he, in Maggie Wells Offutt. With $5,000.00 loaned him by his brother, he leased a place on Fourth Avenue and began business for himself.

Eight years later, John P. Starks who, since that time has invested a quarter of a million dollars in this School, began to take an interest in our School.

Zach Offutt appeared one morning at Mr. Starks' office. "Mr. Starks," said Mr. Offutt, "I am considering buying a car. What has been your experience with your *Lincoln?*"

"Now Zach," said Mr. Starks in his fatherly way, "I would not buy a car, if I were you. It is a lot cheaper to use a taxi. Of course, if you want a car and must have one, I'd get a cheaper one. A *Lincoln* is the best on the market, but you had better save your money."

A little while after this, Mr. Offutt drove his new *Lincoln* to church one morning, and the members of the Old First Church opened their eyes. Shortly after this, it was rumored that Zach Offutt had given an annuity of $10,000 to Transylvania.

Then Mr. Starks began angling. He had Mr. Offutt put on the Board of Trustees. He called in his Promotional Committee, leading members of his board, and laid his plans before them. He would give ten thousand dollars in cash more to the School if Zach Offutt would give a ten thousand dollar annuity. The fish was to be landed in the Starks home at a dinner to be given for the Committee at which Mr. and Mrs. Offutt were to be invited.

All worked well. The Committee came. The Offutts were there. Mr. Starks was jubilant. His plans were set. As the meal was served, all talked of the future of the Midway School. There were only three buildings on the campus at that time which had cost not to exceed $75,000.

Mr. Offutt shoved back his plate. "Mr. Starks," said he, "I know you have prepared this occasion for me. Now let me know what you want."

He nibbled the bait.

Without being upset, Mr. Starks began to tell what he wanted, two fireproof buildings, real endowment, a great institution for orphan girls.

"Zach," said he, "if you will give the Midway School a ten thousand annuity, I'll give them ten thousand dollars in cash. Quickly Mr. Offutt replied, "I'll do that."

Under went the cork.

"Mr. Barker," said Mr. Starks, "get some paper and let's do some writing." "Wait," said Mr. Offutt. "Mr. Starks, under the same conditions I'll make that twenty thousand instead of ten if you will do the same."

The pole was going under.

"Agreed," said Mr. Starks. "Well," said Mr. Offutt, "I'll make it thirty if you will make it thirty." Again Mr. Starks agreed.

Under went the Fisherman.

It is difficult to tell which gets the more "kick" out of this story—Mr. Starks on how he fooled Mr. Offutt, or Mr. Offutt on how he made Mr. Starks give more money. At any rate, with all the fun these men have had, Offutt Chapel and Starks Hall mean more to 225 orphan girls because of that dinner at the Starks home.

Five years later Mr. Starks added a hundred thousand dollar challenge to the School for endowment. This last fall, Mrs. Maggie Wells Offutt was called home, and her noble husband now adds a hundred thousand dollars to the endowment.

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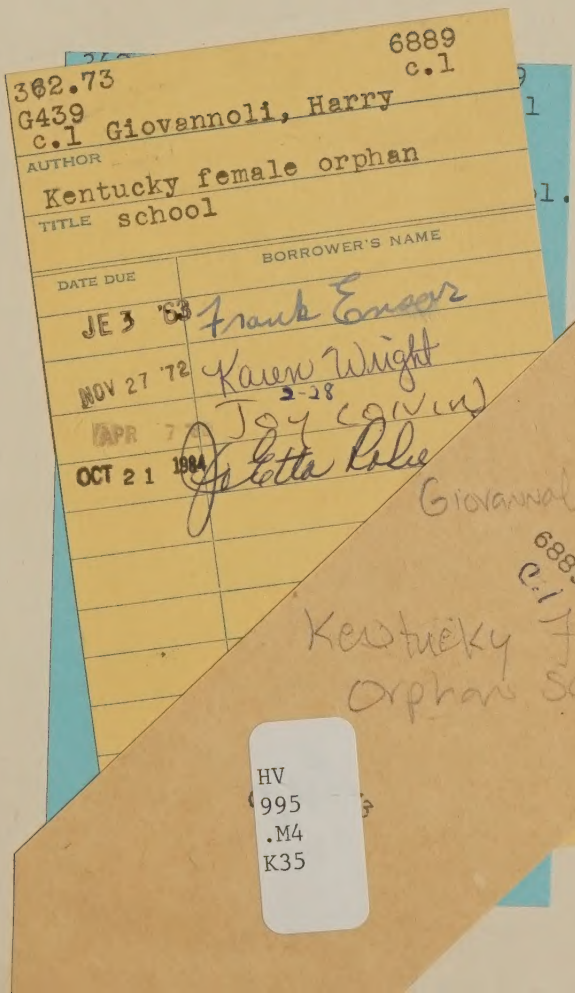
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